

THE NEW NORTH.

VOLUME 9. NO. 43.

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1891.

TERMS—\$1.50 IN ADVANCE

A store choiceful of holiday goods at Reed's. Pleasing presents for all. Make selections now while the assortment is complete.

For dry wood, enquire of E. L. Dimick.

Fresh eggs, dairy and creamery butter at Jewell's.

Ed. Dugan was in town for a brief visit last week.

A good horse for sale. Enquire of W. S. Jewell.

A fine lot of baking powder at a bargain, at Jewell's.

Mrs. B. F. Smith entertained a number of friends at 5 o'clock tea yesterday.

Yard foreman Karney has been laid up with a sprained ankle for several days.

The Commercial cigar is free from adulteration and has a record of 29 years.

E. L. Dimick has dry wood, long or short, for sale. Delivered to any part of the city.

John Keating, one of the prominent freight conductors on the "Geo," left his card at this office Tuesday.

Richard Reed has fixed up a Christmas tree show window in his store which is a neat and effective advertisement.

A pleasant surprise party was given Mrs. D. S. Johnson last Saturday evening, her birthday. It was gotten up by her husband.

Bottled goods, such as pickles, chowchow, olives, pepper-sauce, onions, marmalade, salad dressing, English jam, etc., at cost, at Jewell's.

The case of the Pelican school board against P. W. Schurb and others will be tried next month before Judge Ryan, of Wausau, as referee.

FOR SALE.—We have three good work horses which will be sold at reasonable figures.

D. B. STEVENS & SON.

Harry Starr and Gus. Welch killed six deer last week up river, near the "ox bow." They brought them in Monday and the boys friends have had plenty of venison since.

S. H. Ashton and wife returned from their Indiana visit Monday. Harry enjoyed his first experience with Indiana game and comes back to a cooler climate without a protest.

Miss Luce's dramatic recital at the Congregational church Tuesday evening was attended by a good sized audience. The recitation of the chariot race from Ben Hur was excellently done, as was the Irish character.

The state weather report for December states that the temperature will be about ten degrees lower on an average than it was in November. The winds will be from the west and there will be thirteen cloudy days.

W. L. Beers and Ed. Brazell have taken a four million job of W. H. Bradley. The timber is in 41—9 and 10. They have a crew of forty men in. Beers and Brazell have just finished two small jobs near Eagle River, aggregating about a million.

E. D. Crofoot is putting in two and a half million feet of pine on his own and Mack's homestead. Between twenty and thirty men are at work, with camp headquarters at the Buttrick boarding house. Sam Moore is acting as foreman. The logs have been contracted to Coon, Chase and Barnes.

A good sized audience assembled at the M. E. Church Friday evening to hear Mr. Eaton, of Janesville, lecture on the "Witch of Endor." They were not disappointed. The lecture proved to be a light but logical ridicule of superstition and spiritualism, and Mr. Eaton proved himself not only a pleasing talker, but a capital story teller. His singing was a surprise to all. An effort will be made to secure him for another lecture during the winter. There is no question but what a large amount of pleasure will be secured for all who attend the lecture courses this winter. While none of the speakers are the dollar a ticket fellows, or possessed of a world-wide reputation, the majority are men who are unexcelled in ability to talk upon the subjects chosen. There will be a number equal to the "Witch of Endor," which is all that is necessary to make the two courses highly satisfactory.

Miss Ella Deers gave a tea party to a number of friends Saturday evening.

Every purchaser of two dollars' worth of goods at D. L. Jenkinson & Co.'s jewelry store is entitled to a chance on the beautiful gold lined water cooler and set to be given away January 1st, 1892.

State Game Warden Fernandez is a humbug. He is talking continually about the rigidity with which he was enforcing the laws, the democratic state papers have lauded him daily. It is all very well for campaign talk but as a matter of fact the deer have been hunted this season the same as though state game warden Fernandez wasn't drawing his salary. Dogs have been used fully as much as in former years, and the efforts of the state administration to make capital on "Dud's" record, will only make them ridiculous.

"Old Bill Cross" was yesterday taken to the Northern Hospital for the Insane near Oshkosh. He was a well-known character in this section, was a well educated, accomplished scholar, but liquor caused his ruin. It was noticed recently that his mind was failing and an examination was made. He was declared insane and in need of immediate treatment, and the county judge ordered him sent to the Northern asylum. His trouble is what is familiarly known as softening of the brain.—Wausau Central.

A local paper is of more benefit to the lumbermen of this section than they usually give it credit for being. One illustration of its service is sufficient. Last week's issue of four lumber journals contained no less than twenty items concerning the amount and quality of lumber owned by Rhinelander parties, the towns record for the season, etc., all tending to increase the now well-developed suspicion that Rhinelander is to be the lumber center of this section. Every one of the twenty items were culled from the columns of the New North. Every time that the fact that lumber is saved in Rhinelander is published, it helps to attract attention to the place.

To Lumbermen.

The New North office can furnish on short notice anything needed in the line of scale cards, orders, checks or other printed matter. Our rates are reasonable and work satisfactory.

Peck Solid at Waupun.

Since his release from the penitentiary Ed. Baker has been telling of his prison life to the Oshkosh Times. Among other valuable political data which the Times sifts out of the interview is the fact that when the announcement of Peck's election was received at the prison, there was loud rejoicing. Of course there was rejoicing in a Democratic stronghold. The feeders of Waupun prison, the slums of cities, also gave vent to their satisfaction at the triumph of their party, and no doubt the vags and huns who heard the glad news through the bars of a county jail also gave free cheers for reform.

Railroads as Boomers.

Milwaukee papers are praising the Chicago & Northwestern railroad because of the interest it has recently shown in inducing and aiding new manufactures to locate on its line. They need not have gone so far away to have found a case for that. The Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western road created the office of special agent for J. O. Thayer some time ago, and his energies have been applied to hunting out and bringing into camp any 'g' which would make a pound more freight for the Lake Shore line and incidentally build up the town along its road. The Lake Shore is the pioneer of roads in this respect, and without doubt has the best success in bringing new industries into its territory of any of the Wisconsin lines. If the Northwestern road has any such man as J. O. Thayer in its newly made office he will save them his salary several times a year. Thayer can make a town think that the Lake Shore road is ready to fix up everything in the line of bonuses and after he has enthused the citizens to such an extent that they are clamoring for a chance to take stock or give something to the new concern, he can step aside and give them a show with the case of a diplomat.

Perry Miller's Lecture.

Don't forget Perry Miller's lecture at the Congregational church next Tuesday, Dec. 8. Note the following: Oshkosh Northwestern.—"Mr. Miller's oratorical powers are wonderful. His audience was captivated and he held their breathless attention throughout the entire discourse." Marinette Eagle.—"But few lectures have ever been delivered in Marinette, even by lecturers of world-wide reputation, that were more eloquently and forcibly presented or that contained so much of interest." Tickets for full course of six lectures, one dollar.

November 3, 1891, 2 p. m.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Roll call. All members being present. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved. On motion the following bills were allowed, and chairman and clerk instructed to draw orders for same.

No.	Drawn to	Fund	Amt.
321	Brown Bros	road	\$4 00
352	A Laing	road	4 87
353	Gust Gerke	road	4 87
354	H. Tompkins	"	19 50
355	H. Schenick	"	24 50
356	O. Karicht	"	5 69
357	Vet Grill	"	16 00
358	Thos. Wilson	"	4 88
359	A. L. Kies	"	44 00
360	Nick Gerhard	"	11 37
361	Geo. O'Donnell	"	54 00
362	Geo. O'Donnell	"	60 00
363	Jas. Doyle	"	23 62
364	A. Pearson	"	3 50
365	John Pearson	"	25 27
366	Nick Gerhard	"	29 75
367	Gust Swanson	"	20 00
368	John Johnson	"	20 00
369	C. Nordstrom	"	20 00
370	Crane, Fenelon & Co	"	42 29
371	B. K. Spooner, pauper	"	2 00
372	Irvin Gray	"	17 10
373	Rh'lder Hospital	"	97 50
374	N. W. Rubber Co, general	"	1800 25
375	Joslin & Chace	"	2 50
376	A. W. Brown	"	12 60
377	A. L. Ries	"	1 00
378	Faust Electric Light	"	"

Company, electric light 196 00 On motion bill of F. A. Hildebrand, No. 379, in amount, \$20 50, was allowed at \$16 00 and chairman and clerk instructed to draw an order on the pauper fund for said amount.

Application for highway through sections 20 and 29, town 35, range 9 east, was accepted and notice of such application ordered to be given.

On motion the following resolution was read and adopted:

Resolved: That the town treasurer be and he is hereby instructed to transfer \$800.25 from the pauper fund to the general fund.

On motion board adjourned until November 17, 1891, at 2 p. m.

WM. W. CARR, Clerk.

Wood Wanted.

The Rhinelander Kindling Co. is now ready to make contracts for four foot slab or pine wood delivered in any quantity at their factory.

Men Wanted.

At Hazelhurst for work in yard and planing mill. Steady work the year round. YAWKEY & LEE LUM. CO.

Wanted.

Men to peel bark at Camp 5, one mile west on Grandwood, on Soo railroad. Wages \$30.00 and board. PRESTICE TANNING CO. *

Strayed.

A Jersey cow, fawn color, with white spots on sides and flank. Has a strap around neck with sleigh bell attached. Supposed to have gone to wards Rhinelander or Tomahawk. A liberal reward will be paid to anyone giving information that will lead to her return.

YAWKEY & LEE LUM. CO.,

Hazelhurst, Wis.

Logging Outfit for Sale.

Complete outfit for three camps, including 28 set of logging sleighs, two patent snow plows, chains, tools, stoves, etc., etc., for equipping camp, all as good as new, and now stored in warehouse at Rhinelander. For particulars enquire of Herman Appold, Company's agent, at Bristol's mill, Rhinelander, or Menasha Wooden Ware Co., Menasha, Wis. 3c

Dissolution Notice.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between E. P. Crum and Perry Halstead, under the firm name of Crum & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Perry Halstead retiring. The business will be continued by Mr. E. P. Crum under the old style of the firm. Mr. Crum will collect all accounts due the firm and pay all liabilities now outstanding.

E. P. CRUM,

PERRY HALSTEAD.

Dated Nov. 21, 1891.

Cash Offer.

W. S. Jewell offers cash purchasers the following inducements to trade with him:

	CASH.	CREDIT.
Fine work flour	\$1.45	\$1.50
1.00 worth of sugar	.95	1.00
50c Japan tea	.45	.50
Other teas in proportion.		
Potatoes	.38	.40
Cider vinegar	.25	.30
Kerosene	.13	.15
Rice	.07	.08
Arbuckles coffee	.24	.25
Four X	.24	.25
Forest Baking Powder	.15	.25
5 bars soap (assorted)	.22	.25
Economy soap, 10 bars	.25	.30
Honey Drop Syrup	.50	.60
Best N. O. molasses	.50	.60

IN MUNICIPAL COURT.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, ss. Oneida Co., Town of Pelican. }

To J. B. QUILLER:—

You are hereby notified that a warrant of attachment has been issued against you, and your property attached to satisfy the demand of R. Franklin, amounting to sixty-six dollars and forty-one cents; now unless you shall appear before Paul Browne, Municipal Judge in and for said county, at his office in the Village of Rhinelander in said Town, on the 10th day of December, A. D. 1891, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, judgment will be rendered against you, and your property sold to pay the debt.

Dated this 27th day of November, A. D. 1891. R. FRANKLIN, Plaintiff.

glove this winter

swimmer will then be web-fingered and can safely compete with the Newfound-land dog.

"I am sorry, Henry," said Uncle Ralph, "that you exhibit so little proficiency in orthography. That letter you wrote to Mr. Brown the other day had so many misspelled words that it set the whole counting-room in a roar."

"I'm!" said Henry, "that's just the way in this world. There were a good many words in that letter that I know were spelled right, but of course I get no credit for that."

—Mr. Nathan Harris, of Rich Valley, Va., has a daughter nineteen years old who is only two feet, ten inches in height and just weighs forty and a half pounds. She is well proportioned and intelligent, and her hair sweeps the floor when she stands erect. She is the eldest of four children. She has lived in the valley all her life with her parents, but very few have known of her existence until recently, her parents not desiring notoriety.

—A strange bird, which attracted the attention of hundreds of people, was exhibited on the farm of John Rodbaugh, a farmer living six miles east of St. Mary's, Ohio. The bird resembled an owl very much in form, has a heart-shaped like a heart, the face of a monkey, and a snow white fur adorning its face, while the feathers are of a beautiful and delicate yellowish gray, with the tail of a turkey.

—Forest and Stream says that

IN CIRCUIT COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY.

Wilson H. Stubbings, Plaintiff,

vs.

Ann O'Connor and George O'Connor, administrators of the estate of John O'Connor deceased; Ann O'Connor, George O'Connor, Edward O'Connor, Henry O'Connor, Walter O'Connor, John O'Connor, Antie O'Connor, May Ellison and C. S. Ellison her husband, Ella O'Connor, Matilda Donnelly and E. F. Donnelly her husband, Annie Donnellan and D. H. Donnellan her husband, heirs at law of John O'Connor deceased. Defendants.

THE STATE OF WISCONSIN:—To the said defendants and each of them:—

You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the prayer of the complaint, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Oneida county, Wisconsin.

ALBEN E. BARNES,

Plaintiff's Attorney.

P. O. Address, Rhinelander, Oneida Co., Wis. Civ. Act Jan 7.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Wausau, Wis. } Nov. 11, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or Clerk of the Circuit Court at Rhinelander, Wis., on December 16, 1891, viz: Samuel Moore, H. E. No. 651, for the Lot 2 and 3 Sec. 32, Township 28, North of Range 8 East. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Saml. T. Bennett, John A. Cushman, Uriah Fletcher and James Merriam, all of Rhinelander, Wis. E. B. SANDERS, Register. 6w Nov-19-Dec-24

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

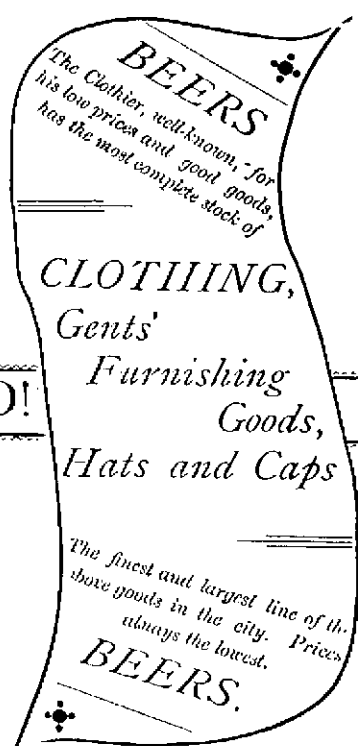
Land Office at Wausau, Wis. } October 30, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or Clerk of the Circuit Court at Rhinelander, Wis., on December 16, 1891, viz: Samuel Moore, H. E. No. 655, for the S½ S½ Lot 5, Sec. 1, Township 36 S. of Range 8 East. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Fred Rolfe, Matthew Benson, Thos. Dunn and George A. Mack, all of Rhinelander, Wis. E. B. SANDERS, Register. 6w-Oct-22-Nov-25

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. LAND OFFICE

AT WAUSAU, WIS., OCTOBER 16, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or Clerk of the Circuit Court at Rhinelander, Wis., on December 16, 1891, viz: Samuel Moore, H. E. No. 655, for the S½ S½ Lot 5, Sec. 1, Township 36 S. of Range 8 East. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Fred Rolfe, Matthew Benson, Thos. Dunn and George A. Mack, all of Rhinelander, Wis. E. B. SANDERS, Register. 6w-Oct-22-Nov-25



Central Market, STEVENS ST.

JAS. GLEASON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
MEATS, PROVISIONS, FISH AND GAME.

Our customers can rely upon securing good fresh meat, fair treatment and as low prices as it can be sold for. We solicit a share of the city trade.
Market next to C. O. D. Store. RHINELANDER, WIS.

The Price Tells!
The Quality Sells.

J. B. SCHELL, Merchant Tailor!

Brown Street, Rhinelander.

A Full Line of Foreign and Domestic Cloths
always on hand. If you want a first-class
perfect-fitting suit call on me.

Real Estate Loan and Insurance

—EXCHANGE—

I have over 300 of the most desirable Residence Lots in Rhinelander for sale, ranging in price from \$100 to \$500 each. Also many of the Finest Business Sites. Time given purchasers who intend building. Time given purchasers who intend buying. Sole agent for all property of M. L. S. & W. R'y Co. Brown Brothers, S. H. Alban and others.

... LOANS ...

I can place any amount of money on improved Real Estate at 40 per cent. of its value, on from 1 to 5 years time, netting from 8 to 10 per cent. interest per annum.

— INSURANCE —

I represent several of the Heaviest and most liberal and reliable Insurance Companies doing business in the world, and make a specialty of writing Fire Insurance at Equitable Rates.

— ABSTRACT —

The only Abstracts of Oneida County Lands. Two Complete Sets.

Office on Daven Street. **PAUL BROWNE.**

NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY.
RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN.

The News Condensed.

Important Intelligence From All Parts.

DOMESTIC.

A BILL was passed in the Cherokee legislature, in session at Tahlequah, providing for the removal of all intruders now in that nation contrary to law.

DR. ANDREW MCFARLAND, a well-known authority on insanity, committed suicide at Jacksonville, Ill.

THE British bark Samuel Brothers, Capt. Inness, reached New York from Antwerp with four of her crew gone. They were swept overboard during a storm.

A FIRE which originated in a boot and shoe house in Minneapolis caused a loss of \$350,000.

A cyclone swept over Ohio, doing great damage at Lawrence, Akron and Ashland and killing several persons.

GEORGE LAFFER and an unknown German were killed by an explosion of nitro-glycerine at a gas well near North Washington, Pa.

A TERRIBLE windstorm swept over the cities of New York, Pittsburgh and Baltimore, doing great damage and injuring several persons, some fatally.

NICHOLAS ELLERS, of Houston county, Minn., was killed by falling and driving the stem of his pipe into his throat.

A 10-YEAR-OLD son of L. B. Cochran and a 16-year-old son of E. Walton, merchants of Medicine Hat, Man., were frozen to death in a blizzard.

THE total earnings of the Michigan railways from January 1, 1891, were \$60,124,429, an increase over 1890 of \$702,127.

A GREAT amount of damage was done in Washington, D. C., by a hurricane and two persons were killed and several others were injured. A section of stone balustrade around the roof of the white house was blown down, carrying with it a portion at the eastern basement entrance.

AT Dubuque, Ia., two highwaymen shot a street car driver fatally and made off with the cash box.

AT Paragould, Ark., fire did \$100,000 damage.

A BREAK in the East New York conduit precipitated a water famine in Brooklyn, and big factories had to close down for want of steam, throwing 30,000 persons out of work.

LOTTIE TEMPLE, a trotter owned by O. P. Alford, of Lexington, Ky., and valued at \$2,500, was shot by an unknown person.

IN Boone county, Neb., Fred Fritz, who had been wanted for thirty-eight years for embezzlement at St. Johns, Kan., was captured.

COMMODORE FARGHAR, chief of the naval bureau of yards and docks, will ask for an appropriation of \$1,529,676 for his department.

SEVEN Cincinnati firemen were buried in the ruins of a burning building and were with difficulty taken out. All were badly hurt.

Mrs. JOHN GEORGE, of Columbus, Ind., dreamed that her daughter—3 months old—died, and that she saw her as an angel. The dream awoke her, and she found her baby was really dead.

THE imports of gold for the month of October were \$10,867,948 and the exports were \$569,505.

THE immigration returns for October showed that immigration was still very large and constantly increasing.

THE exports from the United States for the month of October were valued at \$102,933,206, the largest in the history of the government. Imports for the same period were worth \$91,795,299.

THE Ute Indians were killing deer by thousands in Colorado, taking the skins and leaving the flesh untouched.

JOHN POWERS, a laboring man of Sheridan township, Mich., was said to be afflicted with a malignant type of genuine leprosy.

SATROX lake that appeared on the Colorado desert in Colorado some time ago was rapidly disappearing.

TWO women's remains were broken at Stockton, Cal. From a yearling filly, was driven a mile in 2:26, and Fausta, another yearling filly, paced a mile in 2:14.

SINCE 1831 Illinois has expended \$24,775,169.00 in erecting and maintaining charitable institutions.

PRANKIE lives a few miles west of Colbert Station, I. T., destroyed great quantities of hay and did much damage to buildings, occupied mostly by poor settlers.

A FIRE at Fremont, O., destroyed the works of the Thomson-Houston Carbon Company and the McLean ship works. The total loss was about \$250,000, with insurance of \$145,000.

AT Irwin, Pa., the Farmers' and Miners' Deposit bank suspended. The assets and liabilities were said to be equal.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has directed revenue vessels to cruise along the Atlantic coast from the St. Croix river to Charleston, S. C., from December 1 to April 1, for the purpose of affording relief to all vessels found to be in distress.

THE furniture store of C. N. Schultz at Brooklyn, N. Y., was burned, causing a loss of \$100,000.

FALLING limbs of trees at Raleigh, N. C., struck two boys, Charles Stone and John Briggs, fatally wounding them.

THE condition of cattle throughout the country was reported to be generally good.

A TOBACCO in Allegheny county, Pa., unfrosted hundreds of homes, and many poor families were homeless.

THE report of Gen. Kimball of the life-saving service shows that during the past year the total value of property saved was \$5,753,950; total value of property lost, \$1,235,845; total number of persons saved, 3,441; total number lost, 50. The cost of the service was \$410,201.

AT MOWEAQUA, Ill., Ed and Grant Atteberry were arrested for the murder of their father, D. J. Atteberry.

A FIRE that broke out in the American house stables at St. Albans, Vt., destroyed eight business blocks and the Congregational church. Loss, \$100,000.

THE Second Avenue Passenger Railway Company's car barn at Pittsburgh, Pa., with contents were burned, causing a loss of \$100,000.

THE Dallas (Tex.) Dressed Beef and Packing Company's plant was burned, causing a loss of \$200,000; insurance, \$51,000.

TWO WORKMEN were killed and six fatally injured by a landslide on the Northern Pacific road near Canton, Wash.

WHILE sailing in a creek near St. Joseph, Mo., Abner Wilson, a farmer, found a coffee-pot containing \$670 in gold.

G. CASSARD & Co., provision and pork dealers at Baltimore, Md., failed for \$125,000.

THE First national bank of Wilmington, N. C., closed its doors.

COL. J. H. FREXEN, a Boston broker, failed for \$300,000.

THERE was evidence of the existence of an organized squadron of opium smuggling vessels on the Pacific coast.

NAT HADLEY, a negro murderer, was lynched by a mob near Goudard, Tex.

A TRAIN on the Queen & Crescent road was wrecked near Joyce, Tenn., and one man was killed and five injured.

CHARLES KEMERICH, aged 46, and his son John, aged 19, were drowned in the lake at Chicago by the capsizing of a yacht.

AT the leading clearing-houses in the United States the exchanges during the week ended on the 27th aggregated \$1,007,490,633, against \$1,253,034,785 the previous week. The decrease as compared with the corresponding week of 1890 was 13.6.

WILLIAM SMITH was under arrest in Chicago on the charge of burning off the hands of his 9-year-old daughter.

A DRUNKARD whom he failed to cure has sued Dr. Keely, of Dwight, Ill., for \$13,000 damages.

IN the United States the business failures during the seven days ended on the 27th numbered 293, against 285 the preceding week and 249 for the corresponding week last year.

LEONARD STARK and his brother Nicholas were fatally stabbed at German dance in Cedar Rapids, Ia., during a quarrel.

LORENZO PEREZ, a Mexican, was hanged at Midland, Tex., and Gu Simmonds and Frank Garrett were hanged at Mansfield, La., for the murder of an unknown man.

W. P. HERBURN, solicitor of the treasury, in his annual report states that there remains on the docket of his office \$35,000,000 of uncollected judgments. The whole number of suits brought was 5,814, of which 3,754 were decided in favor of the United States. The whole amount collected from all sources was \$187,375, being an excess of \$511,328 over the previous year.

THE steamship Oswegatchie and its consorts, the Gondale and Potter, were wrecked on Lake Huron, off Sturgeon point, and seven of the crew were drowned.

THE banking and brokerage firm of Field, Laidley, Wheeler & Co., of New York, failed for about \$1,000,000. The head of the firm is the son of Cyrus W. Field.

IN a fight between train hands and Italian workmen at Yorkville, O., three of the latter were fatally wounded.

DAVID T. BEALS, the millionaire banker of Kansas City, Mo., whose 2-year-old boy was kidnapped, paid \$5,000 to the kidnappers for the return of the child.

A HEALTHY condition of trade throughout the country was reported, with the exports increasing and the imports decreasing.

FIRE burned ten business places at Rock Creek, O., being half of the business portion of the town.

GEORGE MOXY (colored) was taken from the jail at Maum, La., and lynched for assaulting a 12-year-old white girl.

THE boiler head of an engine blew out near Akron, O., and Engineer John Byron and Fireman George Parker were killed.

THE world's fair directory in session in Chicago figured the expenses of the exposition at \$21,000,000.

IT was reported that a treaty allowing absolute free trade between the United States and Hawaii had been negotiated.

THE California Fruit association shipped from Vacaville, Cal., a train of seventeen cars of dried fruit, valued at \$55,000.

NEAR Lima, O., John Miller and Joseph Wolph, neighbors, fought with an ax and a hatchet. Both would die.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE national republican committee in session at Washington decided that the next national republican convention should be held in Minneapolis on June 7, 1892. J. S. Clarkson, of Iowa, was elected chairman of the committee, and W. G. Barbour, of New York, treasurer.

GOV. ALVIN P. Hovey, of Indiana, died in Indianapolis, after an illness of only a few days, aged 70 years. By the death of Gov. Hovey Lieut. Gov. Chase becomes chief executive of Indiana.

"UNCLE DIK" JEFFERSON, a negro aged 91 years, who was for years a trusted servant of James K. Polk, was drowned at Knoxville, Tenn.

Z. T. SWEENEY, of Mendocino, Ind., minister to Constantinople, has forwarded his resignation to President Harrison, the same to take effect December 10.

Mrs. CYRUS W. FIELD died at her country home at Irvington-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., aged 72 years.

THE official vote for governor at the recent election in Massachusetts was: Russell (dem.) 107,363; Allen (rep.) 101,615; Kimball (pro.) 8,902; Robinson (socialist) 1,492; Winn (people's party) 1,722.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has appointed William K. Sullivan, a Chicago newspaper man, United States consul at Bernina.

JAY GOULD stated to a New York paper that he had retired permanently from Wall Street.

"UNCLE JIMMY" KOOTZ, of Peru, Ind., celebrated the 107th anniversary of his birth. He has been blind for the past twenty years.

THE funeral of Gov. A. P. Hovey took place at Mount Vernon, Ind., his successor, Gov. Chase, delivering the sermon.

THE official vote for governor at the recent election in New York was: Flower (dem.) 582,694; Fassett (rep.) 534,953; Brace (pro.) 30,333; labor candidate 14,000. Flower's plurality, 49,741.

COMMODORE WILLIAM RONCKENBORFF, U. S. navy, died in New York. He was appointed to the navy in 1833 and served throughout the war of the rebellion.

FOREIGN.

PONCECA, the Brazilian dictator, resigned in favor of Floriano Peixote. Never before in the history of Mexico was there known suffering as was daily witnessed in the vicinity of Durango. Hundreds of the poorer classes were actually in a state of starvation.

THREE children belonging to an English family named Trump were suffocated in their home in Rue Dominique, Paris.

A TRAIN on the Oregan line in Russia was derailed on a bridge and four cars were hurled into the river below, killing twenty-three persons and wounding ten.

RE. HON. EDWARD ROBERT BULWER LYTTON, earl of Lytton, British ambassador to France, known in the literary world as "Owen Meredith," died suddenly from heart disease at Paris, aged 69 years.

THE Mexican corn crop was said to be a failure, and the demand for American corn would aggregate millions of bushels.

SEVERAL hundred persons assembled in a bull-fighting arena at Guanajuato, Mex., to witness a fight between two goats, when a part of the amphitheater gave way and twelve persons were crushed to death.

IT was reported that the column of fire issuing from the crater of the volcano of Colima, Mex., could be seen for 100 miles.

DISASTERS from Peking confirmed.

Land Agency.

DEALER IN
FINE AND HARDWOOD FARMING LANDS AND
Village Property.

Will attend to surveying lands for lumbermen and other wishing the same to be done, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Have had 25 years experience in estimating pine timber in Wisconsin. Surveying of any township and plat books of every township in Lincoln, Ashland, Aitkin, Forest, Langlade and Oneida counties. I have the field notes of many townships in Oneida county and will soon have them complete. Call and see maps and plans and get information where to get good homesteads.

E. S. SHEPARD,
RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN.



St. Louis, Dec. 1.—West bound passenger train No. 3 on the Frisco road, which left the station at 8:25 o'clock last night, was held up and robbed by masked men at Glendale, eight miles from the station, at 8:55 o'clock. The train was stopped by the desperadoes, the crew intimidated, and, it is said, a heavy sum of money belonging to the Adams Express company was secured. It is also said that the mail car was filled with its pouches of registered mail. At 1 o'clock but little information is obtainable, nothing having been known in the city of the robbery until after 11 o'clock.

2:35 a. m.—The robbery was committed by six men who boarded the train at Old Orchard. Two got on the front end of the baggage car, and two on the rear end of the same car. The two on the rear end entered the car and blew open the safe, taking all the contents. Express Messenger Mulvanny was badly injured by the explosion. The car was badly wrecked.

IN New York City the afternoon of the 26th, Mrs. Lyon while attempting to thaw out a frozen water pipe set her clothes on fire. She ran out upon a balcony calling for help, while the wind fanned the flames, causing a large crowd to congregate. No one seemed able to help the woman, and she stood in plain view of 500 horrified people while her clothing was consumed to the last shred, her hair burned close to the scalp, and blackened, crisp-chinned, exposed a horrible, sickening spectacle.

THE fiftieth anniversary of the consecration of Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis was celebrated with much pomp on the 30th. Only one event of the kind has ever been known before.

THE officers of the Louisiana State Lottery and eight employees were brought before the courts the 30th to answer an indictment found against them in Texas.

ON the night of the 30th the Union Glass works at Belaire, O., were burned. Three men perished.

AN explosion of gas at Blackburn, England, on the 20th wrecked three buildings. Six persons were injured and one killed.

ON the morning of the 30th, the west span of the Great Northern bridge across the Columbia river, Wash., fell, carrying with it nine men, three of whom were killed outright, three fatally and three seriously injured.

FOR A BIG LABOR COMBINE.
Scheme to Federate All the Organizations in the United States.

St. Louis, Nov. 30.—An important movement in the interest of organized labor has been inaugurated in this city. Friday a meeting was held at the Mercantile club between the president, directors and various committees of the club and a committee representing the different industrial organizations of the United States. The result of the meeting was that on February 22, 1892, there will meet in St. Louis in convention the representatives of the labor organizations of the country. Their purpose is to accomplish the federation of all the labor organizations in the union. The various organizations that will be represented are in part:

The Knights of Labor, the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, Trades and Labor union, the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, Order of Railway Conductors, Order of Railway Trainmen, Brotherhood of Engineers and Firemen, Brotherhood of Railway Telegraphers, the Citizens' Alliance, the Grange, the National Alliance, Association of Association of Iron and Steel Workers, Patrons of Industry, Farmers and Laborers' union and the Federation of Labor.

Delegates will be present from the industrial organizations of all the large cities in the country, and between 15,000 and 20,000 visitors are expected to be in the city during the convention. Each organization represented will be entitled to twenty-five delegates at large and one delegate for each fraction of 5,000 members. The total delegations will be about 1,000. The national executive committee of the people's party will be present, consisting of 122 members. Between 500 and 400 representatives of the National Reform Press association, representing 1,400 papers, will attend the convention.

THOUSANDS SICK.

Influenza Raging Furiously in Australia. Colonies—Hundreds of Deaths General Commerce Virtually Affected by the Malady.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30.—Advice from Melbourne state that influenza continues to rage with unabated fury throughout the colonies and that the epidemic is causing many deaths. Among the latest recorded is that of William Byrne, one of the oldest members of the legislative council.

Large numbers of railroad employees are down with the disease, so much so that traffic is considerably interfered with. Numbers of telegraph operators are also laid up, and the department is consequently working short-handed.

The public schools at South Goulburn have been closed owing to the great prevalence of the disease. In one district there are over 7,000 cases and the deaths number several hundred.

The disease is particularly virulent in some country towns, where in many instances whole families are prostrated. Hitherto fatal cases have been confined to those advanced in years, but there is now a change and all classes are dying.

Doctors say that the epidemic is increasing in virulence. Five hundred school children at Collingwood are prostrated. The population of the municipality of Williamstown, which includes Newport and Spittswood, is about 15,000, and it is estimated that the bulk of the inhabitants are prostrated. At Sydney nearly all the employees of the mint have been seized with it, and work in the water and sewer departments is almost at a standstill in consequence of the absence of many officials, who are away on sick leave.

A FATAL CRASH.

A Collision on the Lake Shore Road, Near Toledo, O., in Which Seven Lives Were Lost, and Many Persons Were Injured.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 30.—A passenger train on the Flint & Pere Marquette road crashed into the rear of the Lake Shore express here Saturday night, causing the death of seven persons. Three were killed outright and the others have since died of their injuries. In addition a score of persons were badly hurt. The dead were:

Mrs. Sarah McKim, Ransom, Ill., two children of Mrs. M. A. McDonald, of New York; J. Vaughn, San Francisco, Cal.; Thomas McQueen, Elkhart, Ind.; Miss C. M. McGraw, Cleveland, O.; Madeline McKim, aged 11, Chicago.

The most seriously injured and in a precarious condition are:

Mrs. John N. Lee, Toledo, O.; Warren L. Porter, Des Moines, Ia.; J. A. McKim, and daughter Pearl, of Chicago; James Ludwig, Peoria, Ill.; John Conway, Great Rapids, Minn.

The body of Miss McKim has already been sent to her home in Cleveland, but the others still lie at the undertaker's here.

The engineer of the Marquette train was a new man on the run. When found the lever was almost perpendicular and not reversed. The engineer could not be found, and the German, who has not been seen since the wreck, was as to the cause of the wreck, and the Lake Shore officials will see if it is not possible to make the Pere Marquette people pay the damage incurred.

"LAND BILL" ALLEN DEAD.

Author of the Homestead Law Passes Away in a Poorhouse.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 30.—"Land Bill" Allen, whose real name was George Wharton Allen, died in the county infirmary here at 6 o'clock Sunday morning of paralysis. He was born in Windsor, Conn., in May, 1839, and was the author of the United States homestead law. He had spent a fortune in making the law a success.

HEAVY LOSS BY FIRE.

Destruction of a Large Grain Elevator and Contents at Escanaba, Mich.

ESCANABA, Mich., Nov. 30.—Fire started in the big grain elevator owned by the "Sun" road at this place at 2 o'clock Sunday morning, which, together with 150,000 bushels of grain, was quickly destroyed. The department was powerless and the flames communicated to the flour sheds, docks and coal pits. There were 10,000 barrels of flour in the sheds, and on the docks were 40,000 tons of coal owned by the Lehigh Valley and Pioneer companies, all of which were destroyed. The losses may exceed \$350,000.

NOBLE REPORTS.
The Secretary of the Interior on the Work of His Department During the Year.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The secretary of the interior has submitted his annual report to the president. In a summary of its contents he gives this resume:

A Summary.

The general land office is nearly abreast of its work; the Indian bureau is accomplishing the rapid disintegration of the Indian race; the education of the Indian youth. The pension office is rapidly completing the allowance of all pensions legally possible under the laws, moving at the rate of about \$3,000 a month; the census has been taken and its publications rapidly going on; the geological survey is selecting the reserves for the education of the far west and southwest; and houses of the far west and southwest; the railroad bureau is making ready for the maturity of the debts due from the subsidized railroads, the Union Pacific and others; the bureau of education, besides having distributed the vast fund allowed the agricultural colleges for white and colored pupils in the different states, is engaged in the collection of information useful for the schools and their better management; and the patent office having celebrated its centennial, is still increasing in the volume and variety of its investigations and patents.

On Homestead Settlements.

The report notes: "The years of the present administration have been marked by a notable degree by the expansion of the public domain for private settlements." The history is given of the opening of the new Indian lands in Oklahoma under the proclamation of September 22, when nearly 1,000,000 acres were taken by settlers between noon and dark; while 2,715 Indians were elevated to citizenship by taking allotments of 160 acres each. It is a significant fact that a shipment, by special train, of a cargo of wheat from the Oklahoma lands, first opened by proclamation on April 22, 1892, was received in August last at one of the Armour elevators in Chicago and the population has already reached 8,000.

Naturalizing Indians.

Over 10,000 Indians have already become citizens of the United States, and about 4,000 more by taking their allotments have signified their desire to become citizens. To these numbers must be added the 7,619 Indians in Oklahoma, who have taken or agreed to take allotments. A total of 27,619 Indians naturalized, and total of acres acquired for settlement of about 13,000,000 during the present administration alone.

The Indian Population.

The Indian population is reported as 250,000, exclusive of natives of Alaska. The number of Indian youth enrolled in the schools has increased. In 1883 the appropriation for support of Indian schools was \$1,120,000, in 1891 \$1,842,750, and for 1892 it is \$2,291,675. The Indians, as a rule, have consented so readily to send their children to school that it was not found necessary immediately to enforce attendance.

Pensions.

The secretary refers to the relief afforded by the act of June 27, 1890, to thousands of disabled veterans and their dependent relatives, who through lapse of time are not able to prove the origin of disability in the line of duty as required by prior enactments. It is shown that first payments have greatly decreased in amount, that the allowance of original pensions will soon all be made, and there will be a great decline in the sum necessary to pay pensions, and the lists will rapidly decline from death and other causes. There was \$28,321 first payments made during the fiscal year, requiring \$28,321.31, being less in amount by \$29,592 than the \$57,913 first payments of the previous year required. The average value of the first payments in the fiscal year of 1891 was \$58.71, while the average value in 1891 of first payments in all claims was \$23.33, and first payments of claims under the act of June 27, 1890, was only \$71.23. The present issue of certificates is about 30,000 per month, and it is thought that the pension bureau will be able to carefully adjust the claims during the present year. The work at this rate will allow all lawful pension claims within the next thirty months, and of course all first payments will then have been disposed of. This alone will cause a drop of \$30,000 in the appropriation, and the list with thence on constantly diminish by natural causes. It is predicted that the present year will when the highest point is reached not exceed very greatly the present sum, and be subject to a great decrease immediately after. The estimate for 1893 is \$141,300,000.

The Census.

The secretary expresses the belief that the eleventh census will stand as much fair and honest criticism as any work of the same magnitude heretofore done either at home or abroad. The announcement of the population, however, has not been changed, and upon that announcement the appropriation law was passed nearly two years sooner than at prior census periods. It is estimated that to complete the work will require a further appropriation of about \$1,000,000.

The Patent Office.

The work of the patent office shows a slight falling off as compared with the previous fiscal year. The number of applications received was 42,408, against 47,810 in 1890. A surplus of receipts over expenditures amounting to \$157,291.69 was turned into the treasury to the credit of the patent fund.

Debts of Railways.

The secretary gives an abstract of the earnings of the several aided railroad companies, showing also the amounts due from them to the government December 31, 1891. It appears therefrom that the total principal and interest, to the United States of each company was as follows:

Union Pacific	\$51,708,287
Central Pacific	\$36,624,232
Great Northern	\$3,612,021
Great Northern	\$3,415,012
Total	\$112,522,482

The Territories.

In considering the territories the report says there has been an increase of 10,000 in the population of Arizona, making 144,000; in New Mexico it is estimated to be 133,000, and the governor appeals for as the act to become a state. In Utah the population is estimated by the government to be 250,000. The total assessed value of property, real and personal in 1891, was \$121,136,418, an increase over the year before of \$19,382, 85, or 16.3 per cent. It appears therefrom that the territory of Alaska, the government of Alaska that revision of the laws to made. The population of the territory is 20,000.

ALL WERE DROWNED.

Loss of the Tahiti with 300 South Sea Islanders.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30.—The brig Tahiti which put into this port some weeks ago on her way from the South seas to Mexico with 300 natives, who were going as laborers for a Mexican plantation has been wrecked off the coast of Mexico. All on board are supposed to have been drowned.

Gold from Australia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30.—The steamer Mariposa brought here from Sydney \$550,000 in gold, which, together with the amounts brought by the four preceding steamers, made a total of \$1,425,000, equal to over \$7,000,000 in American gold, all of which has gone into the local branch of the United States mint for recoinage.

Test the College Funds.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Mrs. E. S. West, for six years the principal of Rutgers female college, has by her own confession used over \$1,000 of the institution's funds.

ENTOMBED ALIVE.
A Landslide in the New State of Washington—Two Lives Lost.

TACOMA, Wash., Nov. 30.—Two men were killed Wednesday morning by a landslide on the Northern Pacific. The accident occurred between 9 and 10 o'clock near Canton station, between Eagle gorge and Maywood, and distant 50 miles from Tacoma. Officials say it was the worst accident the Northern Pacific has had in years. Sixty men were sent out from Tacoma Monday and Tuesday to that vicinity and a force nearly that large was at work when the slide came. The scene of the accident is the base of a high bluff rising up from the Green river. Thousands of yards of earth were suddenly precipitated by the sliding bluff, burying many of the workmen and carrying two of them and 200 yards of track into the river.

Later information is to the effect that the slide which caused the sending out of the expedition was thought to be of slight importance and to consist of the soft earth washed down from the hill by the downpour of water. The men, immediately upon their arrival, were put to work at various points on this mass, and they worked at it until Wednesday morning without making much headway, the soft earth coming down almost as fast as it was removed.

The force was kept busy shoveling and encroaching upon the hillside. While all were about the slide at an early hour, with a grinding sound, the whole side of the mountain began to move. Slowly at first, and allowing several of those working on the edges of the avalanche of earth to get away, it came later with a rush and thirty of the workmen were caught in its sticky embrace.

The sliding of the mountain side was over in a minute and had carried death and disaster with it. For thirty yards the track and its bed were carried over the hillside and down into the rushing current of Green river. To the horror of those who had escaped its fury they saw, struggling at first, but soon crushed to insensibility, one half of their number go down with the mass. The work of rescue was prompt as was the calamity swift. Of the thirty who went over the hillside all but two were taken out of the river alive, though some will never recover.

TWENTY-SIX SLAIN.

Terrible Result of an Accident on a Russian Railway.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 27.—An accident attended by many deaths is reported as having occurred on the railway between Orel and Grizhnevitz, in northern Russia. Owing to the breaking of a tire a train became derailed at the bridge which crosses the river Optokha. The engine, followed by the carriages, plunged along, tearing up the tracks and breaking through the parapet of the bridge. Five carriages in all fell from the bridge to the ice-covered river, and breaking through the ice were submerged, with their passengers, in the chilling waters beneath. Owing to the fact that the accident occurred in a desolate section of the country, where the population is scarce, there is but meager reports, except such as were given by those who escaped injury. From one of the lost carriages only one person was rescued. Up to the present twenty-six corpses have been recovered, and many more are supposed to be under the debris. A number of persons were injured.

FRANCE SHORT OF COAL.

Spread of the Strike Trouble—Manufacturers Obligated to Import from Belgium and Germany.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—In the department of Pas de Calais owing to the strike of 48,000 miners the coal-mining industry has been practically brought to a standstill and the owners of factories and other places which consume large quantities of coal are obliged to look elsewhere for a supply of fuel. Fears are entertained by manufacturers in the department du Nord which adjoins Pas de Calais on the east and which is also a large coal-producing region that the trouble may spread among the miners in that department, in which case unless they took extra precautions they would be compelled to shut down all their works. A number of the Pas de Calais manufacturers have succeeded in importing coal despite the appeal recently issued by the strikers to the miners of Great Britain, Belgium and Germany to limit their output to the actual requirements of their home trade and thus prevent the export of coal to France. Large quantities of coal from German and Belgian mines are arriving daily at Roubaix and Tourcoing, both towns in the department du Nord, where it is being delivered to the manufacturers against a coal famine there. It is not known whether the foreign miners have or have not heeded the request of the French miners, but it is believed that the supply of coal now being imported from Germany and Belgium is part of the surplus held in those countries.

It is believed in Paris that the foregoing shown by the manufacturers of Roubaix and Tourcoing in procuring supplies of coal from outside sources will bear good fruit. It is reported from Lourches that the miners employed in a colliery there went on strike Thursday.

TRAMPLED BY A HORSE.

An Illinois Stockman Meets Death in a Peculiar Manner.

SPOONER, Wis., Nov. 27.—A fatal accident occurred in the railroad yards at this place. A stockman in charge of a car load of horses from Illinois en route to Washburn was killed by being trampled upon by one of the horses while asleep in the car. An engine coming down through the yard smashed into the stock-car with so much force as to knock in the front of the locomotive and damage the car considerably. One of the large horses jumped upon the sleeping stockman, causing death almost instantly.

NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY.
RHINELANDER, - WISCONSIN.

THE INKSTAND BATTLE.

We are making smokeless powder
And big bombs to throw a mile,
That will blow the foe to shivers
In the truest and surest style.
Talk not of the bloody red man,
And the foe his arrow drops—
Every bullet, it means a dead man,
Every bullet means a corpse!

We're a whirling gun; you spin it
And the myriad bullets fly,
And a hundred men a minute
Roll their stony eyes and die.
"Make your swath of dead men deeper,"
Thus the modern spirit saith,
"Start me up this rattling reaper
On the harvest fields of death."

Let us stop this wild death's revel;
Martin Luther, so 'tis said,
Threw his inkstand at the devil,
And the black fiend turned and fled.
Smite your world-wrong; don't combat it
With a fusillade of lead;
Simply throw your inkstand as it
Come to-morrow: it is dead.

When the world upon the brink stands
Of some crisis steep and dread,
Lift brave soldiers seize your inkstands
And hurl them at the devil's head.
Four my inkdrops in a torrent,
Till the struggling demon sink,
Till the struggling fiend adrift
Drowns in oceans of black ink.

For the man who's born a fighter,
For the brain that's leavened to think,
There is dynamite and nitre
In a bottle of black ink.
Though it makes no weeping nations,
And it leaves no rapping scars,
Placed beneath error's strong foundations,
'Twill explode them to the stars.

—S. W. Foss, in Yankee Blade.

ADELAIDE'S SACRIFICE.

The Influence a Noble, Loving, Unselfish Sister Exerted.

She stood holding the open letter in her hand, her dark eyes shining with surprise and delight.

It had really come at last. She was to see something outside of dull old Manchester. She could not believe it, and read again the words of her aunt's letter:

"You need a change. I want you to get away from all your cares—and these great boys who never appreciate you, even from Kate, who, I hear, respects you. I fancy that I hear your protest—'but hear me to the end. I've persuaded Cousin Myra that it is a case of duty to give you a rest, and she will come and take charge in your absence, and you know how capable she is. She can manage to give you that much time, as for a wonder no one seems to be in urgent need of her. Get ready as soon as you read this letter, and give you a week to make all your arrangements. I have waited long enough for this visit, and if I should tell you of all the gayeties and good times in store for you, you could not wait even as long as you must."

Adelaide looked at the generous check enclosed in the letter. With all Aunt Eleanor's odd, brusque ways to others, the girl knew that she herself had a foremost place in her aunt's heart. Eleanor said she hated boys; they never sat still, and always did just what you were sure they wouldn't do. She had been a second Betsy Trotwood in her deep displeasure when her sister's first and third children had proved to be of the sterner sex, but took her revenge in lavishing all her interest upon the second, Adelaide. When her sister—Adelaide's mother—had died two years before she was determined that Adelaide should live with her and share her comfortable income and the advantages of A—. But to her surprise and dismay the girl gently but decidedly refused. The gentleness misled the aunt, accustomed all her life to rule; she had no children, and her husband was the meekest and most indulgent of men, but she found in the young girl before her a firmness equal for once to her own.

"Oh, auntie, how could I leave papa and the children, now in their sorrow? I must stay with them always. Do you think I could betray mamma's trust that way? You know she said at the last: 'You will care for them, Adelaide?' and overcome by the remembrance of that scene so indelibly stamped upon her memory poor Adelaide threw herself on the lounge in a passion of grief, and ever since Adelaide had been housekeeper and a second mother to the household, which consisted of her father, three children, besides the two servants.

The oldest child, Rob, would have resented being classed with the others, as he was nearly two years Adelaide's senior, and Adelaide herself was eighteen. He was a boy neither better nor worse than ordinary boys—full of fun, rather heedless and not as fond of study as either his father or sister wished. Louis, the second son, was a quiet, studious boy, three years Adelaide's junior, who had to be fairly driven out of doors to take proper exercise. Kate, a girl of ten, was healthy, active and inclined to be willful, but on the whole, tolerably easy to govern.

It was quite a heavy burden to fall on the shoulders of so young a girl as Adelaide, and of course there were many trials and discouragements. She had to give up finishing her last year at Mme. Ruhl's, and that was a trial. The housekeeping was not easy, though her two girls were well trained and capable, for Mr. Barringer, a visionary, bookish man, expected that everything at home should move on oiled wheels and was very fastidious about his meals. His wife had carefully kept all annoying details from him, and he expected Adelaide to do the same. The daughter soon learned that it was worse than useless to come to her father with her little troubles, either about children or domestic affairs. Mr. Barringer was so unfortunate as to have all the tastes and habits of a wealthy man, with a very moderate purse; to have the habits and tastes of a scholarly recluse, and yet be compelled to earn his living as cashier of the most important bank in Manchester.

Rob would graduate the coming June at the Manchester college, and Adelaide wondered what would be done with him then. She had her own wor-

ries about this brother, and especially of late. He seemed to care so much less for home, and she often felt that the slight hold she seemed to have upon him was slipping away. She hardly dared put this into words, it was still too vague for that; but it was there, the little cloud no bigger than a man's hand. But when she stood holding Aunt Eleanor's letter and checked in her hand she did not think of any of these things. Her heart—youth and glad in spite of sorrow and care—gave a great bound in her relief and pleasure. If Cousin Myra came she need have no misgivings, for she was a maiden relative, agreeable, efficient, who seemed to live to help others out of difficulties, and was always ready to step into the places no one else wanted to fill; and with all this money, she need not ask her father for a cent. Oh! how charming it would be not to think of meals, nor Kate's clothes, nor soiled carpets and windows; to be free like the girls about her, and enjoy the lovely time her aunt's letter promised her. She surely had earned this bit of Eden after the past two years of daily duties carefully performed.

She went down to dinner that evening, her face reflecting all her happy anticipations. Even her father was struck by the shining, happy eyes opposite him.

"Is anything the matter, daughter?" he asked, with a misty feeling that young girls' faces ought to look that way often. And then Adelaide's happiness overflowed, and she told him of Aunt Eleanor's plan.

"Yes, it is time you had a holiday," said her father, rousing himself, "and if Myra will come you can go," he added, feeling very unselfish and paternal in thus giving his sanction.

Just here Rob came in—he was late quite often nowadays—and the conversation took another turn. But Adelaide's keen eyes noticed that Rob hardly touched his dinner, and that he looked pale and tired.

"Poor boy, he can't be well!" she thought, but wisely said nothing then. But as he was hurrying off as usual towards the front door, Adelaide laid her hand on his arm: "Rob, I'm afraid you're not well; won't you stay at home this evening? I'll do anything to amuse you," she added, with her brightest smile.

As he turned towards her, the light from the hall lamp fell on his boyish, attractive face. Instead of its usual easy, good-natured look, Adelaide was shocked by its pallor, and the strange expression about the eyes.

"Don't mind me, Ada," he said, trying to smile, "I'm all right, and I must go down to Carter's; he said he would help me out on my 'trig,'" he added.

But his face kept coming between Adelaide's plans for her visit all evening. Was it sickness that made Rob look so? Ought she to have a pale blue or one of the new greens for an evening dress? And that lovely bonnet at Stevens—could she afford to buy that? She certainly could, if she had her cloth suit fixed over. If Rob should be sick—he had never been since she could remember—but what if there was something on his mind? What if he worried about his studies more than they supposed, and that the coming examinations weighed on him? What if he were learning to smoke like that horrid Carter, whom she never did like? Oh, if her blessed, wise little mother could only have stayed with them, she would know what to do. She herself must do more to make home attractive—she would coax her father to let her have more company in the evenings now and then.

Kate had gone to bed, and Louis was studying in his own room. Mr. Barringer always buried himself in his books and magazines in his sanctum upstairs. Adelaide sat in the pretty library, her hands busy on an apron for Kate, her thoughts keeping pace with the needle flashing in and out of her work.

How foolish she was! Rob would come home soon, and laugh at her fears. How loud that door sounded! Was that a scream upstairs? That certainly was the front door—how nervous she was getting, and she always despised nerves! There, at last, that was his step in the hall.

She threw down her work and ran out: "Oh, Rob, I've been so worried about you! Are you sure?" She stopped suddenly, as she saw that it was not Rob, but Alan Gregory, Rob's old friend, whom he had seemed to drop lately. Adelaide turned cold with sudden foreboding, but she said at once: "I beg your pardon, Alan. I thought it was Rob; he has not come home yet."

"I know. I wanted to see you, Adelaide. Can we go in here?" asked the young fellow, indicating the library.

Adelaide led the way with what courage she could muster. "What is it?" she asked, and Alan answered at once: "It's Rob; he is in trouble, and I determined to come to you. I managed to get Rob's key, though he didn't want me to come. You see he has some way been getting more and more under the influence of Carter, who is a bad lot, and he owes Carter quite a sum. Carter has been threatening to write to your father, until Rob was desperate. I'll run away first; anything but that," he said, and Carter said: "No, my man, you don't play that game," and the first thing to-night he had Rob arrested."

Alan paused, full of pity for the white face before him.

"And where is he now?" Adelaide asked in a voice which sounded as if it belonged to somebody else.

"At the station house. I'm awfully sorry; but I had so little money, and I didn't know anything better than to come to you," stammered poor Alan, the son of a poor, hard-working minister, who was going through college at the very hardest.

"You did just right; I have money; I shall be ready to go with you in a moment," said Adelaide, eagerly. She was hurrying off when Alan stopped her with: "Your father must not know; Rob insists on that."

Adelaide looked at him bewildered, for, strange as it may seem, the idea of going to her father had never occurred to her. She had always been so accus-

toed to both seeing and making his way easy that she only felt now that he must not be troubled with this worst trouble of all.

When they were fairly started Adelaide said suddenly: "You are so kind, Alan. Let us take the very shortest way," and then she said nothing more. But her senses seemed keyed to the highest pitch as she followed Alan through the corridors and into a cell. She knew it was some dreadful nightmare which must end some time. For that looked like Rob sitting there, only Rob was so young and light-hearted, and this was a man with an old, haggard face.

"Rob, Rob, tell me what do you owe Carter? I have money, I can pay him," said his sister, passing her hand gently over the bowed head.

Rob started and said in a low, monotonous voice: "You can't, it's such an awful sum. I don't see how I ever got so large. I didn't mean to do wrong, Ada, but I just had good times and drifted along with Carter's set and now just see the end. He declares I owe it all to him. But I deserve it—I knew better than to go with such fellows. I was weak, and you know mother always said 'to be weak was to be miserable.' But you mustn't be here, it's no place for you; just leave me. Father'll never know, he hardly ever reads the papers, and you can say I'm visiting." Rob's hopeless manner, so utterly different from the Rob she knew, went to Adelaide's heart like a knife. Her mother's boy like this!

"Tell me, Rob, perhaps I can pay it," she urged eagerly.

"You? Why, papa never gives you money. It's good and dear of you, Ada, but you can't help me. I let myself get into Carter's power, and I must face the consequences—anything but have papa know!"

"Tell me," persisted Adelaide.

"One hundred and fifty dollars," said Rob, slowly, "you see—"

"Yes, that is just what I have," said Adelaide, in tones of sudden relief.

"Come, Alan, you will take me to Carter's, it isn't too late if we hurry," she turned to Alan in painful eagerness, and before Rob could comprehend it all, she was gone.

No one ever knew what she said to Eldridge Carter. Alan stayed in the hall without his boarding house—but he thought he never saw a manner, more abashed-looking fellow than the one who opened the door for the pale, stately young girl who swept out of the room like a princess. Carter followed them to the station house, still subdued and quiet.

An hour later Rob was in his own room at home. As Adelaide lingered, loth to leave him, he caught her by the arm. "I'm a worthless fellow, Ada; you're worth six of such fellows as I am, but I shall never forget this, never! Oh, Ada, if you could know all I've suffered, the rack I've been on! I've felt so bound to Carter, and I can't believe I'm free at last, and all through you."

Adelaide looked into the changed face before her, frightened at the rare emotion Rob betrayed. "But why didn't you confide in me, Rob, dear?" she asked, reproachfully.

"I knew, or I thought I knew, that you couldn't help me, and as if you didn't have enough already! I said that, weak as I was, I wouldn't be that weak—to make you suffer for me—and papa never has money, and papa never would forgive or understand. But, oh, Ada, how I did want mamma! But—quickly—'you're just next best'—the best sister in this world!" He bent over and kissed her—when had Rob done that before?

When Adelaide stood again in her own room, she could not realize how much had happened since she had stood there before. She felt that ages had intervened. Good-by to that beautiful time at Aunt Eleanor's, but oh! Rob was safe, and free from the evil genius of his school year! How earnestly she prayed that she might be the one to meet Rob's needs at this time! How inexperienced and alone she felt!

And then, hardest of all, the next day Aunt Eleanor must be written to at once, asking her if the money could be spent in a way greatly needed instead of the promised visit, which she had just written would give her so much pleasure. Days passed in suspense, and then came Aunt Eleanor's answer:

My Dear Niece—If you choose to spend your money in other ways than to visit your aunt, I have nothing to say; but it is your fault that this is the last invitation I shall ever send to be rejected. AUNT ELEANOR.

Adelaide had a little cry over that note. "Yet I can't blame her," she said.

Her father thought the giving up or postponing of the visit was a girl's freak and worried no more about it.

But Adelaide's anxious heart grew lighter as she saw the change in Rob. There was a new manliness, a different atmosphere, about the boy. After school was ended, he became, through a friend's influence, bookkeeper of the large mills at Manchester. He had had a bitter lesson, but he never would forget it.

It was just a year from the time that Adelaide had given Carter her check that it was returned to her, with interest. Then for the first time she told Rob, in answer to his questions, how and why she came by it. Rob said but little, but a week later came these few lines from Aunt Eleanor to Adelaide:

"That foolish boy has written me all about it. If you are one that can forgive people, come as soon as possible, and visit your loving Aunt Eleanor."

And Adelaide went—Daisy R. Campbell, in N. Y. Observer.

A Peculiar Indian Custom.

The natives of Manipur, India, where several English officials were massacred recently, have a peculiar custom that is not to be found elsewhere in India. It is a system of labor based on the assumption that it is the duty of every man between the ages of seventeen and sixty to place his services at the disposal of the state for a certain number of days every year. The state is about three hundred miles northeast of Calcutta in a saucer-shaped valley of the Patkoi range, which separates India from Burmah. The population is about 140,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A pigeon-blood Oriental ruby is the most costly gem in the world. A five-carat ruby of this kind is worth ten times as much as a five-carat first water Brazilian diamond, which is the most precious species of diamonds in the world.

A ledge of stone has been discovered at Checto, Ore., which as yet no one has been able to identify. The rock is of sandstone formation, having a greasy touch, and is susceptible of a high polish. It can be sawed or shaved with a knife, but when exposed to the action of fire becomes hard.

An Objection Overcome.—Hofack—"It is objected that now the government rainmakers can produce a shower, they have no means of shutting the rain off when we have had enough." Tomdick—"O, yes, they have. All they need do is send up a lot of balloons loaded with dry sponges."—Brooklyn Life.

Time for Departure.—In a Chicago parlor, Augustus Newyorke (hearing the tread as if of a mighty host)—"Why, there's a procession passing by; at this time of the night, too." Miss Windcliffe—"No; that is papa coming home. I know his footsteps." Augustus Newyorke—"Miss Windcliffe, I bid you good evening."—N. Y. Herald.

A late invention is a process for placing a gentleman's or lady's shoe in place of the hook that is in use now. A very neatly arranged pulley is placed between the lace stays, so arranged that when the lacing is once adjusted the shoe is simply pulled upon to adjust the foot, the lace pulled tight, and it acts upon the pulleys, lacing the shoe in a perfect manner.

Patti is very fond of parrots, and when she sees one that strikes her fancy she does not hesitate to pay the price asked for it, however exorbitant it may be. Some years ago she actually paid \$5,000 for a parrot, and this luxurious bird is still to be seen and heard in her winter garden at Craig-y-Nos. One of the bird's parrots speaks Welsh, another French and others English.

A new invention that will doubtless "go" next summer when the swimming season sets in again is a webbed rubber glove for use in the water. Young swimmers find one of the most difficult points to learn is to keep their fingers together in the water. With the webbed glove this will not be necessary, as the swimmer will then be web-fingered and can safely compete with the Newfoundland dog.

"I am sorry, Henry," said Uncle Ralph, "that you exhibit so little proficiency in orthography. That letter you wrote to Mr. Brown the other day had so many misspelled words that it set the whole counting-room in a row." "I'll say, Henry, that's just the way in this world. There were a good many words in that letter that I know were spelled right, but of course I get no credit for that."

Mr. Nathan Harris, of Rich Valley, Va., has a daughter nineteen years old, who is only two feet, ten inches in height and just weighs forty and a half pounds. She is well proportioned and intelligent, and her hair sweeps the floor when she stands erect. She is the eldest of four children. She has lived in the valley all her life with her parents, but very few have known of her existence until recently, her parents not desiring notoriety.

A strange bird, which attracted the attention of hundreds of people, was on exhibition on the farm of John Rodabaugh, a former living six miles east of St. Mary's, Ohio. The bird resembles an owl very much in form, has a head shaped like a heart, the face of a monkey, and a snow white fur adorning its face, while the feathers are of a beautiful and delicate yellowish gray, with the tail of a turkey.

Forest and Stream says that at Wood's Holl, Mass., some years ago a great many sharks were cut open to ascertain the nature of their food and internal parasites, and in some cases the contents of the abdomen were removed entirely. It was supposed that such rough surgery would kill them; but some of the eviscerated specimens were seen swallowing food after the operation as readily as if nothing had happened.

Cholly Litewalt (member of a Liverpool athletic association)—"Aw, I thay, doctah, I'm tewwibly afraid thereth' something the matral with my arm. I've been exherbithing with the Indian clubb for about thix months, and thereth' a great lump on my forearm. Do you—can it be an—an abtheth?" Doctor (feeling his arm)—"My dear young man, I really—"

Cholly—"O, what, for pithy thake?" Doctor (gravely)—"I really believe you're actually getting a little muscle."

At Hanover, Ind., while Mrs. Charles Logan was putting up jelly in her kitchen, assisted by a servant, an immense swarm of bees flew in, driving the family from the house and settling upon the pans containing the jelly. Two of Mrs. Logan's children were frightfully stung, and the lady and her servant saved themselves from serious injury by grasping quilts from a bed and throwing them about their heads. The bees were finally expelled by burning brimstone.

Mr. Swift, of Chicago, whose house last year slaughtered nearly half a million cattle, is described as a lean, shriveled up Yankee of about 47 years. He kept about 1876, in eastern Massachusetts, a little butcher shop, which he abandoned to go into the cattle trade. He went to Chicago in 1878, and commenced slaughtering for the purpose of supplying the neighboring states, from which beginning his business has been steadily and swiftly built up to its present proportions.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

Blood travels from the heart through the arteries ordinarily at the rate of about twelve inches per second; its speed through the capillaries is at the rate of three one-hundredths of an inch per second.

Mr. Barrett, a Darjeeling, India, tea planter, is opening up some large plantations in Fiji, and is also introducing the requisite machinery. He is confident that he can make it pay well, and asserts that the tea grown in Fiji is much finer than any he has ever seen in the Darjeeling district.

Recent observation throws doubt on the existence of the so-called fatigue of metals. Two large iron links, one used for forty years in a suspension bridge at Kieff, and the other kept in store since the building of the bridge, were tested together, and were found to be of practically identical strength.

An officer in the bureau of the superintendent of immigration at Washington says that the present demand for domestic servants is unprecedented. There are for the most part German, Swedish or Irish immigrants, and it is now a rare thing to find an American girl in the kitchen.

The manufacture of the little Swedish matches which are sold everywhere so cheaply forms one of the great industries of Sweden. Some idea of the extent to which these matches are sent abroad may be inferred from the fact that 6,404 tons were exported during the first six months of this year.

The French government proposes to devote \$500,000 a year for six years in bounties for the silkworm industry. This proposal is made because English silks, which are neither fortified with gum nor whalebone fiber, are growing into popular favor to such an extent as to alarm the French government.

The process of whitening sugar was never known until a hen walked through a clay puddle and then strayed into the sugar house. Her tracks were, of course, left in the piles of sugar, and when it was noticed that the spots where she had stepped were whiter than the rest, the process of bleaching sugar with clay was adopted.

A German inventor has devised a new material which is intended as a substitute for leather in many of its uses. This material consists of panels of wood with wire netting between, the whole being glued together under heavy pressure. The sheets thus made are said to be very tough and pliable, and suited for making trunks and other uses that require strength.

Many of the interesting remains of Troy, which were excavated at such pains by the efforts of the late Dr. Schliemann, have been stolen and destroyed by the Turks and Arabs, and some of the most valuable stones used to build their wretched huts. The guard which was placed in charge of these relics, after the death of Dr. Schliemann, has been discontinued, and there is nothing to prevent the depredations of the natives.

Hiram Maxim, the scientist and electrician, says it is a mistake to suppose that the discharge of a rifle loaded with smokeless powder is noiseless. There is, says he, no such thing as noiseless gunpowder. The report from a discharge of smokeless gunpowder is much sharper and higher pitched than that from black or ordinary gunpowder; it can not, however, be heard anything like so far away. The recoil of the piece is much less, also, with smokeless powder.

THE POTTER'S CRAFT.

A Trade Which Is One of the Most Unhealthy in the World.

While the potter's life is a pleasant one compared with many other mechanical vocations, being surrounded with a sense of the beautiful and an artistic instinct which goes far to make his existence happy, it is unfortunately brief. The business is one of the most unhealthy in the world. Potters commence work about eighteen years of age and at thirty-five perceptibly begin to decline. The average trade lives of the potters is seventeen years, and of the kilnmen fourteen and a half. Pulmonary diseases are common among the slip-makers, turners and jiggermen.

The revolving molds keep a cloud of clay dust about the workmen which they can not avoid inhaling. In many factories the clay is mixed in damp cellars which increases the liability to colds. Hollow-ware pressers stand while at work, and are obliged to stoop a great deal, the size and weight of the molds make their work laborious, and the rapid motion agitates the dust to the injury of their throat and lungs. The sagger-makers are liable to overstrain their muscles in placing the saggars in the kiln. An ordinary sagger when filled with ware weighs from 50 to 100 pounds, and after twenty years of lifting such weights the workmen begin to decline. In the decorative departments there is danger of lead poisoning from the dry coloring matter.

At joining the trade the mortality is low, but after the age of thirty-five years it is far above the average. In England this mortality has been especially noticeable, it being exceeded only by costermongers, miners and hotel servants. This high death rate was so remarkable that it caused Dr. Wm. Farr, register general of England, to ask the pertinent question: "What can be done to save the men from dying so fast in the potteries?" In America the potters are much better off than in England. Our factories are larger, better lighted and better ventilated. Anthracite coal used here prevents the smoky atmosphere which surrounds the English potteries.

There is a constant betterment to the sanitary conditions of American establishments, but there is room for further improvement, especially in the avoidance of dampness and dust. It is not so much the physical labor that injures the potter as it is the dust arising from the materials in which he works. If this could be obviated the business would be changed from a short-lived and unhealthy occupation to one long-lived and healthy. This will undoubtedly be brought about with the progress of invention and the advent of better economic conditions offering larger opportunities for labor and causing employers to compete for the best workmen by affording them better accommodations.—Chautauquan.

POSSIBLE PARTS.

Mrs. Wickwire—"You, when you fell in love with me—"

George—"Never mind; there are as good fish in the sea as ever were caught." Ethel—"I should advise you to try still fishing."—N. Y. Herald.

Cupid, the god of love, is represented as being blind. This probably has resulted from his doing so much business with the lamp turned low.—Philadelphia Times.

No Wonder.—Ganzley—"What a strong accent Jagsmith has." Gimp—"Anybody would have a strong accent who drank the kind of liquor he drinks."—Detroit Free Press.

Too Much for Him.—"No; I couldn't think of marrying her. She is too much made up." "So?" "Yes. Even her mind is made up. I have already asked her, you see."—Indianapolis Journal.

Watts—"Wickwire seems to have an ideal home." Potts—"Doesn't he, though? He stays down town until midnight bragging about it five or six days out of the week."—Indianapolis Journal.

Nobody is ever glad to see the man who comes around when you have just made a mistake about something and tells you what he would have done in your place.

Nothing exasperates a woman who has been shading her eyes from the gaslight with her hand all the evening so much as to find that after all she had left her best diamond ring on the washstand.

"Did you ever get licked while you were a boy, papa?" asked Johnny. "No," said papa, emphatically. "How was that?" queried Johnny, suspiciously. "Because, my boy, I was the fastest runner in the whole school."

Enough to Keep Him Busy.—Wife—"I've got to go to a dress reform meeting to-night. You won't be lonely, will you, dear?" Husband—"O, no, indeed. I have several buttons to sew on."—Cleveland Review.

Bingo—"I am off on a little blow out, and I would like to have you join me for a few days." Kingley—"What's the matter? Is your wife house-cleaning?" Bingo—"Worse than that. She's trimming a hat."—Cleveland Review.

The old saying, "Tell me a man's company and I'll tell you who he is," doesn't apply to girls. Why? "Because if they have company they're only too glad to tell you who he is themselves."—Philadelphia Times.

His Trouble.—Old Gent—"Are the rooms well looked after?" Boarding Mistress—"Yes. We make it a point to have all the rooms well looked after, and if anything is left around it is picked up and put away." Old Gent—"Ah, that's the trouble with the place I just left. Good day."—Brooklyn Citizen.

Robbing It In.—She—"What was that young man's name you presented awhile ago?" He—"Mr. Gosling." She—"Gosling?" He—"Yes, Gosling. Anything the matter with it?" She—"O, no. It's quite appropriate, only I didn't know before that it was a gosling which had such long ears."

HE WAS FAOING.

Had His Picture Taken Before He Got Worse Looking.

In a small town of northern Vermont the inhabitants are noted for their early marriages. An unmarried young woman who has passed her twenty-fifth birthday is universally regarded as an "old maid" and a young man who has reached the same age in an unwedded state is pronounced a confirmed bachelor, and the young people themselves appear to accept the current opinion.

One handsome young fellow, twenty-six years old, was a great trial to his mother, a bustling, energetic farmer's wife. As she lamented to a summer boarder, "it did seem as if Hiram was possessed to stay single," no matter what she could say.

"An' 'tain't likely," she would add, fretfully, "that any girl will be takin' up with him after a year or two, when he's settled down an' beginnin' to look old!"

Hiram himself was not given to sentiment, and furthermore was quite unconscious of his own attractions. He showed the summer boarder some dreadful photographs of himself, which had been taken the previous winter to please his mother, and remarked gravely:

"Mother was set on havin' 'em, an' I only waited to see if I wa'n't likely to get any better lookin'." But come last winter I see I was beginnin' to fade, so I had 'em took right away!"

The contrast between the speaker's youthful appearance and his words was almost too much for his hearer.—Chicago News.

The Way of Doing It.

Not more depends upon the thing you do than upon the way you do it. The difference between the clean swath of that harvester in front of our house and the ragged work of his neighbor is in the way he swings the scythe, and not in the scythe itself. There are ten men with one talent apiece who do more good than the one man with ten talents. A minister for an hour in his sermon endeavors to chase down those brutish in their habits, attempting to place them under the harness of Christian restraint, and perhaps miserably fails, when some gentle hand of sisterly or motherly affection laid upon the wayward one brings him safely in.—Tal-mage.

Not in the Book.

The idioms of the English language add not a little to its beauty and usefulness, but they are sometimes capable of an interpretation quite different from the one intended.

A lady famed for her skill in cooking was entertaining a number of friends at tea. Everything on the table was much admired, but the excellence of the sponge cake was especially the subject of remark.

"O," exclaimed one of the guests, "it is so beautifully soft and light! Do tell me where you got the recipe!"

"I am very glad," replied the hostess, "that you find it so soft and light. I made it out of my own head."—Youth's Companion.

Lewis Hardware Co., RHINELANDER.

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FOR TEN DAYS ONLY!

I am going to give the people of Rhinelander an opportunity to Buy Goods So Cheap that All Cheap Sales, Special Sales and "Removal Sales" are not in it. If you call during this sale you will say for Stock and Prices they are out of sight. My goods are all marked in plain figures, as Low as the Lowest, and I will go them one better and give 20 Per Cent. Off of every dollar's worth you purchase from November 30th to December 10th, inclusive.

TWENTY PER CENT. OFF
On all Overcoats, Boy's and Children's Suits,
Underwear, Shirts, Pants, Vests, Hats and Caps,
Mackinaws, Socks Mittens, Gloves, Shoes, Pacs, Han-
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Everything but Goodyear rubbers and overshoes.

To miss this sale is to miss the chance of your life. I mean business and always do as advertised.

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Make your purchases before
DECEMB'R 10
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THESE ARE STRICTLY CASH PRICES.

Remember my location is one door north of the postoffice building.
RHINELANDER, - WISCONSIN.

Notice.
Whereas, my wife Nettie, has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, I hereby forbid all persons from giving her credit on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.
F. WHITMAN.
Rhinelander, Nov. 20, 1890.

Dissolution Notice.
The firm of Hallett & Prenzlow has been dissolved by mutual consent. J. Prenzlow retiring from the business. All claims against said firm and all amounts due them are to be settled with F. A. Hallett.
F. A. HALLETT.
J. PRENZLOW.
Dated, Rhinelander, Wis., Nov. 15, 1891.

Dissolution Notice.
The firm of Ries & Bloomquist has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All bills payable and receivable will be taken care of by A. L. Ries. N. P. Bloomquist retiring from the firm.
A. L. RIES.
N. P. BLOOMQUIST.
Rhinelander, Nov. 23, 1891.

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A General Land Business Transactor
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Pastry Baking and Ice Cream for Parties and Entertainments.
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First-class Accommodations for Commercial Men. Fine Sample Room.

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Thos. Crowley, Prop.
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Headquarters for Commercial Men. First-class Sample Room. Rates \$1.50 per day.

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Surveyor, T. Lennon
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Congregational Church.
SERVICES every Sunday at 10:45 A. M., Son
Service at 7:30 P. M., and regular service at 8:30
P. M.; Vespers every alternate Sunday at
8 P. M. Sabbath school immediately after morning ser-
vice.

Catholic Church.
SERVICES every Sunday: Mass services at
10:30 A. M.; Sunday school every Sunday at
9 P. M.; Vespers every alternate Sunday at
8 P. M. Rev. Father Jule, Pastor.

Methodist Church.
Services every Sunday at 10:30 A. M., Song Ser-
vice at 7:30 P. M., and regular service at 8:00 P. M.
Sabbath school at 11:45 A. M., after morning ser-
vice. Rev. D. C. Barak, Pastor.

German Lutheran Church.
SERVICES twice a month. Also Sunday school.
Rev. J. DeJung, Pastor.

Baptist Church Calendar.

SUNDAY.
Public Service and Sermon, 11:00 a. m.
Sunday School, 12:00 m.
Song and Praise Service, 6:45 p. m.
Public Service and Sermon, 7:30 p. m.
TUESDAY.
Young Peoples' Meeting, 7:30 p. m.
THURSDAY.
General prayer meeting, 7:30 p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

G. A. R.
JOHN A. LOGAN POST, No. 222. Regular
meeting 1st and 3rd Tuesday evenings of each
month at hall in Brown's block.
RICHARD REED, Com. L. J. BILLINGS, Adj.

I. O. O. F.
ONEIDA LODGE, No. 48. Regular meeting at
hall every Monday evening.
J. Frenzel, Sec. G. F. Wissler, N. G.

D. O. F. R.
LAURESTINE LODGE, No. 28, meets every
first and third Wednesday of each month
in the Odd Fellows' hall on Stevens Street.
B. T. Plugh, Sec. Mrs. O. F. Wissler, N. G.

F. & A. M.
RHINELANDER LODGE, No. 212, meets first
and third Tuesdays in every month in the
postoffice block.
A. McPhail, Sec. H. C. Keith, W. M.

I. O. G. T.
Pelican Rapids Lodge, No. 21. Meets every
Friday evening at hall over Public Shoe
Store. Visiting members are cordially invited.
Nellie Chate, R. S. Chas. Woodcock, C. T.

K. O. F. P.
Plebeian Lodge No. 73. Holds regular meet-
ing Friday nights in opera house block.
E. G. Sauter, K. of R. S. E. H. Morley, C. C.
Uniformed rank meets every Wednesday night.
B. Jenkins, Sec. E. H. Morley, Capt.

S. O. V. F.
W. T. Miles Camp, No. 55, Wisconsin Division
S. of V. U. S. A. Meets at G. A. R. hall on
the first and third Thursday evenings of each
month. Visiting brothers always welcome.
C. C. Brownson, Capt.

C. K. O. F. W.
Catholic Knights of Wisconsin. Meeting last
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LOCAL TIME TABLES.

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No. 3—Limited. 4:04 A. M.
No. 13—Accommodation. 1:15 P. M.
No. 15—Accommodation arrives. 3:00 P. M.

SOUTH BOUND.
No. 16—Accommodation. 1:15 P. M.
No. 14—Accommodation. 11 A. M.
No. 4—Limited. 11:31 P. M.

W. E. ASHTON, AGENT.

Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie R'y

The Short Line East to Gladstone, Sault Ste. Marie and all Canadian and New England points and WEST to Minneapolis, St. Paul and Western Minnesota and Dakota.

TRAINS WEST.

No. 3—Passenger. 10:25 p. m. through
No. 87—Passenger. 7:38 a. m. local
between Pennington and Cameron Junction.
No. 21—Freight. 9:30 a. m.

TRAINS EAST.

No. 86—Passenger. 7:27 p. m. local
between Pennington and Cameron Junction.
No. 1—Passenger. 8:12 a. m. through
No. 20—Freight. 7:37 p. m.
Close connections made at Pennington with M. & W. R'y for all Lake Superior points, and at Trout Lake with D. S. & A. R'y for Mackinaw and all Lower Peninsula points.

Thursday, Dec. 3, 1891.

COUNTY BOARD PROCEEDINGS.

ANNUAL MEETING.

RHINELANDER, Tuesday,
Nov. 10, A. D. 1891.

Board met pursuant to Sec. 1, Chap. 218, Laws of 1883. Present, Supervisor Brown. No quorum present. Board adjourned to Tuesday, Nov. 17, A. D. 1891, at 3 p. m. P. BRENNAN, Co. Clerk.

Rhinelander, Tuesday, Nov. 10, A. D. 1891, 3 p. m.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present, Supervisors F. W. McIntyre, and Chairman C. C. Yawkey. Absent Supervisors A. W. Brown and J. W. Sullivan. No quorum present. Board adjourned to Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1891, at 8 a. m. P. BRENNAN, Co. Clerk.

Wednesday, Nov. 18, A. D. 1891, 8 a. m.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present, Supervisors F. W. McIntyre and Chairman C. C. Yawkey. Absent Supervisors A. W. Brown and J. W. Sullivan. No quorum present. Board adjourned to 2 p. m.

Afternoon Session.—Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present, Supervisors F. W. McIntyre, A. W. Brown and Chairman C. C. Yawkey. 3. Absent, J. W. Sullivan. 1. Supervisor Yawkey in the chair. On motion of Supervisor Brown the board went into Committee of the whole to examine County Treasurer Geo. H. Clark's report of county orders paid by him during the past ten months.

On motion of Supervisor Brown, Chairman Yawkey and Supervisor McIntyre were appointed a committee to examine the Justice bills at the evening session. On motion of Supervisor McIntyre the board adjourned to meet at 1:30 p. m. P. BRENNAN, Co. Clerk.

Evening Session.—Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present, Supervisors F. W. McIntyre, J. W. Sullivan and Chairman Yawkey. 3. Absent, Supervisor A. W. Brown. 1. Chairman Yawkey in the chair. On motion of J. W. Sullivan board went into committee of the whole to examine and audit Justice's bills. On motion of Supervisor McIntyre board adjourned to Thursday, Nov. 19, A. D. 1891, at 8:30 a. m. P. BRENNAN, Co. Clerk.

Rhinelander, Thursday, Nov. 19, A. D. 1891, 8:30 a. m.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present, Supervisors F. W. McIntyre, J. W. Sullivan and Chairman C. C. Yawkey. 3. Absent, Supervisor A. W. Brown. 1. Chairman Yawkey in the chair. On motion of Supervisor McIntyre board went into committee of the whole to audit and examine Justice bills. On motion of Supervisor Sullivan board adjourned until 2 p. m. P. BRENNAN, Co. Clerk.

At the afternoon session board met pursuant to adjournment. Present, Supervisors A. W. Brown, F. W. McIntyre, J. W. Sullivan and Chairman C. C. Yawkey in the chair. On motion of Supervisor A. W. Brown the board went into committee of the whole to examine and audit Justice bills, Sheriff's bills and others.

On motion of Supervisor F. W. McIntyre, proposition of Mr. Keir of Forty Dollars, (\$40.00) for the SE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 30, Town 35, Range 9, east, was referred to look up and report at next meeting of the county board.

The following article was read by the clerk:

To The Honorable, the County Board of Supervisors of Oneida County:—The undersigned asks for a reduction of the personal property tax now in the hands of the sheriff for collection against him. About one year ago he made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors, sold the stock assessed at a great sacrifice, and has but small means remaining with which to conduct his business. He believes it would be equitable for the board to compromise on its claim in connection with other creditors.

Respectfully, H. J. Davis.

On motion of Supervisor McIntyre the above proposition was rejected.

On motion of Supervisor Sullivan board adjourned until 7:30 p. m.

P. BRENNAN, Co. Clerk.

Board met pursuant to adjournment at the evening session. Present, Supervisors A. W. Brown, F. W. McIntyre, J. W. Sullivan, and Chairman C. C. Yawkey. 4. Chairman Yawkey in the chair.

On motion of Supervisor Brown board went into committee of the whole on equalization of taxes.

On motion of Supervisor McIntyre adjourned to Friday, November 20, A. D. 1891, at 8:30 p. m.

P. BRENNAN, County Clerk.

Friday, November 20, A. D. 1891, 8:30 a. m. Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present, Supervisors, J. W. Sullivan, F. W. McIntyre, A. W. Brown, and Chairman C. C. Yawkey. 4. Supervisor Yawkey in the chair.

On motion of Supervisor F. W. McIntyre board went into committee of the whole on equalization of taxes.

Resolved, by the county board of Supervisors of Oneida county, Wis.:

That the said county board hereby determines and assesses the relative value of all the taxable property in each town in said county as follows; which values so assessed are the full value of said property according to the best judgment of said board:

Towns. real Estate. Pers'l Prop. Total.
Eagle River \$836,000. \$95,000 \$931,000
Hazelhurst, 245,000. 55,000 300,000
Minocqua, 630,000. 40,000 670,000
Pelican, 810, " 300, " 1110 "

Total, \$2,520,000 \$480,000 \$3,000,000

Dated, November 20, 1891.

Offered by Supervisor McIntyre.

On motion of Supervisor Brown the above resolution was adopted.

County assessment for Oneida Co. for the year 1891, made by the county board of Supervisors of Oneida county at their annual meeting at a session held on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1891.

Towns. real Estate. Pers'l Prop. Total.
Eagle River, \$836,000. 95,000 931,000
Hazelhurst, 245,000. 55,000 300,000
Minocqua, 630,000. 40,000 670,000
Pelican, 810,000. 300,000 1,110,000
Total, \$2,520,000 480,000 3,000,000

STATE OF WISCONSIN, ss.

Oneida County.

The undersigned, C. C. Yawkey, chairman of the county board of supervisors of Oneida county and P. Brennan, county clerk of Oneida county, hereby certify that the above is the county assessment made by the county board of supervisors of Oneida county, for the year 1891, made and adopted at the annual meeting of the board on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1891.

CY C. YAWKEY,
Chairman Co. Board.

P. BRENNAN,
County Clerk.

Witness our hands this 20th day of November, A. D. 1891.

To the Board of Supervisors of Oneida County:—I have the honor to herewith present to you the uncalled for county orders, pursuant to Sec 688, Chapter 86, R. S.

Respectfully submitted,

P. BRENNAN, Co. Clerk.

No.	Date of Order	Amount	Whom made Payable
751	July 5, 1888	\$ 75	S H Tupper
870	Nov. 29, " "	2 50	Northern Ins. Ins
874	" 21 " "	2 33	G H French
881	" 21 " "	1 68	J Davidson
887	" " " "	1 08	F H Prentice
888	" " " "	88	A D Smith
919	do	150	P Miller
923	do	1 12	Joc Emmerson
925	do	1 12	Insure & Rler
927	do	75	Henry Bloomg't
929	do	1 12	O C Balverson
933	do	1 20	Geo West
952	do	1 20	S Hamilton
971	do	1 20	Jesse Lapresse
980	do	1 20	Chas Johnson
981	do	1 20	Joc Hoier
1208	June 19, 1889	183	Col & Schetzel
	do	7 50	bray & choats

On motion of Supervisor Sullivan the above county orders, two years old, and over that were cancelled by the county clerk, be destroyed by Supervisor McIntyre in the presence of this board.

On motion of Supervisor F. W. McIntyre, dead on the NW 1/4 Sec 17, T. 33, R. 8 E, be and the same is hereby cancelled. The reason for cancelling this deed is that the same taxes were paid by E. D. Brown to the Treasurer of Lincoln county, receipt number 620.

Resolved, By the county board of supervisors of Oneida county, that the office of superintendent of the county poor be and the same is hereby created. The said superintendent to be paid his necessary disbursements and such compensation for the time necessarily employed as the board shall see fit to allow, said officer to have authority in conjunction with the chairman of the county board to make contracts for the support of county poor.

Resolved, further, that A. W. Shelton be appointed as such superintendent during the pleasure of the board, or until the first meeting of the next county board.

Signed,

F. W. MCINTYRE.

Dated, November 20th, A. D. 1891.

On motion of Supervisor Brown, the above resolution was adopted.

On motion of J. W. Sullivan, board adjourned until 2 p m

P. BRENNAN, Co. Clerk.

Oneida Co., Wis.

The board met for afternoon session pursuant to adjournment. Present, Supervisors Sullivan, McIntyre, Brown and Chairman Yawkey. 4.

On motion of Supervisor Sullivan the board resolved into committee to consider levy of county tax for the year 1891.

Supervisor Brown recommended that the following county tax be levied for the year 1891.

COUNTY TAX:	
Drainage.....	\$6476 40
Salaries.....	7000 00
Court house bonds & coupons	2300 00
Court expenses.....	3000 00
County highways.....	500 00
Outstanding county orders.....	3000 00
Jail expenses.....	2500 00
Sheriff's office.....	1000 00
Justice court.....	3000 00
Printing.....	1000 00
Poor expenses.....	3000 00
Incidental expenses.....	5000 00
Agricultural Society.....	2500 00
Judgments.....	3100 00
Scot tax.....	5200 00
Outstanding court certificates	285 00
	\$48,852 18

CREDIT:

Cash on hand.....\$2000 00

Due from Eagle River..... 2000 00

\$4000 00

Total County Tax.....\$44,852 18

Supervisor F. W. McIntyre recom-

mended that the following county tax be levied for the year 1891:

COUNTY TAX.

Drainage.....	
Salaries.....	\$6476 60
Court house bonds & Coupons	2450 00
Court expenses.....	3000 00
County highways.....	500 00
Outstanding county orders.....	3100 00
Jail expenses.....	2500 00
Sheriff's office.....	1500 00
Justice court.....	3500 00
Printing.....	1500 00
Poor expenses.....	3000 00
Incidental expenses.....	5000 00
Agricultural Society.....	2500 00
Scot tax.....	5200 00
Outstanding court certificates	2755 80
Judgments.....	3100 00
	\$51,632 18

AN INVITATION.

CREDIT.

Cash on hand..... 2,000 00

Due from Eagle River..... 2,000 00

4,000 00

Total County Tax.....47,032 18

RESOLVED. By the county board of Oneida county, that the amount of taxes to be levied in said county for county purposes for the year, be determined as follows:

General County Tax.....40,000 00

Bonds and Interest..... 2,500 00

Judgments..... 3,126 00

Total.....45,626 00

CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.

For Sale.

One 7 room house, and one 14 room house. Terms easy. C. Env.

Bargains in Lots.

G. H. Clark has twenty lots in Rhinelander which can be bought at reasonable figures and on easy terms. Anyone wishing to buy a good, cheap house and lot, or a building site should call on him.

NOTICE OF PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Wausau, Wis.,

October 20, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or Clerk of the Circuit Court, at Rhinelander, Wis., on Dec. 5th, 1891, viz:

Matthew Stapleton, H. E. No. 6162, for the SE 1/4 NW 1/4, Section 28, Township 37 N. of Range 9 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

George Gibson, William Stevens, John Morrison and A. W. Brown, all of Rhinelander, Wis. 6wOct20-Dec3 E. H. SANDERS, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Wausau, Wis.,

October 23, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or Clerk of the Circuit Court, at Rhinelander, Wis., on December 5, 1891, viz:

Charles J. Olson, H. E. No. 6011, for the E 1/2 SE 1/4, Sec. 7, Township 37 North of Range 9 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Alfred Johnson, Andrew C. Olson, Martin Johnson and Andrew P. Johnson, all of Rhinelander, Wis. 6wOct23-Dec3 E. H. SANDERS, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Wausau, Wis.,

November 10, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or Clerk of the Circuit Court, at Rhinelander, Wis., on December 17, 1891, viz:

Fred Kolm, H. E. No. 6171, for the NW 1/4 SE 1/4 and Lot 4, Sec. 1, Twp. 36 N. Range 8 East.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Orin H. McLaughlin, Homestead Entry No. 6192, for the N 1/2 SE 1/4, SE 1/4 SE 1/4 and Lot 1, Section 35, Township 37 North, Range 8

POOR WORKING GIRLS.

Their Condition in Chicago, the Richest City of the West.

Why Women Should Demand the Same Pay as Men for the Same Work—The Iniquity of the "Sweating" System Exposed.

[Special Chicago Letter.]

As a people we are prone to point with pride to the way in which we treat women. Our newspapers publish eloquent articles explaining to every foreigner's satisfaction that the average American has nothing so much at heart as the advancement of the opposite sex. In theory the claim holds good, in practice it has but a very precarious existence. Chivalry which is confined to the mummbling of a few polite words to a well-dressed woman and which views with aversion the ill-clad shop girl is not the genuine article. It is a travesty calculated to destroy confidence in our free institutions and to draw with dangerous rapidity a line between plutocracy and labor that may eventually lead to serious results.

Cheap female labor has led in all lands to a low moral condition. As the population increases, the struggle for



IN THE SWEATERS' DISTRICT.

existence becomes fiercer and woman has to enter the labor market to provide the means for her subsistence. Twenty years ago female labor was no factor in the manufacturing interests of the west. To-day tens of thousands of girls are compelled to earn a livelihood in the shops and stores of our cities and villages.

The result of her competition has been a general reduction of wages in occupations erroneously called "genteel," such as office work, selling goods in stores and bookkeeping. Employers know from experience that a woman will take smaller wages than a man, and consequently they pay her a mere fraction of what they gave her male predecessor. The wage-earners of America have never seriously objected to female competition. Their criticism has always been directed against woman's weakness in consenting to rate herself lower than man by accepting less remuneration for performing similar duties. The objection is well founded. If a woman does the same amount of work she is entitled to the same pay as her brother or father, and if she accepts less she is guilty of depriving a home-maker of his position and income. No young man can to-day afford to engage in stenography or typewriting or in selling dry goods and similar merchandise. Women have monopolized these two callings, and wages have been reduced fully 100 per cent.

The reason is obvious. Scores of girls employed in the large stores of Chicago live at home. They work merely to secure spending money. Four or six dollars a week is all the pay they ask; and other girls who are dependent on their wages for a living are compelled to accept the same pay. In years gone by men received for the same class of work from \$12 to \$18 per week. The system which encourages such a state of affairs is bad and will eventually reduce women to the position they now occupy in Europe. Home-making has already become a secondary consideration. The ever-growing demand for the luxuries of life will keep the ranks of female workers supplied from a class which should withdraw from the field altogether. The preposterous idea that it is more genteel for a girl to work in a store or office than to



THE SWEATER AND HIS VICTIMS.

assist her mother in the cares of house-keeping must be eradicated before women workers will occupy the place in the labor world to which they are entitled.

Saleswomen in cities who have no other income than their salary are among the most unfortunate victims of the present state of affairs. They do not earn enough to live decently, and are compelled either to resort to dishonesty or to exist amid surroundings unhealthy and squalid. Many a young country girl who comes to the city to "make her fortune" ruins her health and self-respect before she has been there six months.

And yet this class of toilers is far better housed and protected than the thousands of women and girls who have to make a living with the needle. These poor creatures have to work from twelve to fourteen hours every day in the week to earn a few dollars. A recent investigation made at the instigation of the labor leaders of Chicago showed a

poor condition of affairs which to readers in country towns will seem almost incredible.

In a tumble-down cottage in one of the most miserable parts of the city the committee discovered a little girl, eleven years of age, Ida Harris by name, who was engaged in sewing buttons on the finest class of trousers. Working with her in the filthy room were six men and six women. The little girl was required to toil from seven o'clock in the morning until nine at night in order to earn two dollars per week. She considered herself pretty well off, however, and stated that she was doing much better than most girls, who receive but six cents for sewing on a dozen buttons, whereas she was paid ten cents for the same work. The men in the same shop earn from \$3 to \$9 a week, and the women and older girls from \$3 to \$4.

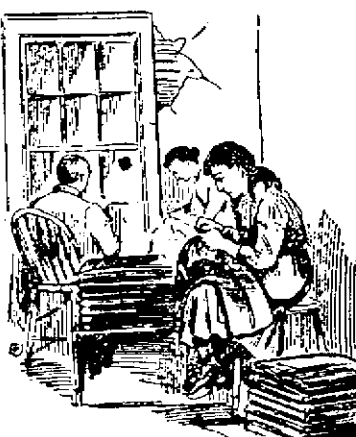
Another woman seen by the committee, one Josie Fredericks, was a pants finisher. She and her mother occupied a small, dark back room. Josie earns 75 cents a week and her mother \$1.50. They eat, sleep and work in the one room whose dimensions are 14 by 20 feet. Two little children just beginning to walk were also taught to consider this place home.

These poor toilers make the goods sold by the leading stores of the city. They do not receive their work from the large firms directly, however, but are engaged by middlemen, commonly known as "sweaters," who take the lion's share of the contract price of the work. A "sweater" will make an arrangement with a manufacturer agreeing to furnish a certain number of garments for a certain sum. Instead of being satisfied with a small profit, and paying fair wages to his employees, he will grind them down until absolute necessity compels them to work for anything he may be inclined to pay.

That women cannot sustain their self-respect under such trying circumstances is evident, and the only wonder is that the moral atmosphere of the neighborhoods where these unfortunate workers live is not more offensive.

The time was when tailors earned fair wages in Chicago, but since women have been found to do the work at almost any price they are no longer employed by clothing manufacturers except for the finest grade of goods. An effort was made some years ago to organize a trades union among the female workers in clothing shops, but the venture proved unsuccessful. For some reason women have not yet learned to "pull together," and until they do they will be underpaid.

It is true perhaps that not all women dependent on their own resources can



"AT TEN CENTS PER DOZEN."

be servants; but it seems that thousands who now go to bed nightly hungry and tired might turn their attention to housework and thus relieve the pressure. The only argument advanced against this theory is that for every woman who leaves the ranks of the toilers two arrive in the city to take the vacant place. Large cities seem to have a fascination for country girls who think that the noise and glitter of the downtown streets will make life a continual pleasure. By the time they realize their mistake, they are broken down in health; their energy is gone and they are as helpless as the slaves born and bred in the city.

Pinched, hungry-looking faces everywhere. Nothing to relieve the disheartening monotony. Such is an outline of the "sweaters' districts" of Chicago. Would that the thousands of young women who are ambitious to live in this city could be induced to look upon the dark side of the picture, and much misery might be averted.

"Ten women for every place, no matter how poor it may be," is the plain, yet eloquent, statement of an official who has made the question of female labor a special hobby. "Hundreds of girls wreck their future every year and destroy their health in the stuffy, ill-ventilated stores and shops of Chicago. And yet scores of recruits arrive from the country towns every week to assume the places vacated by these victims of greed."

Women who are so anxious to secure bargains never give a thought to the sad fact that every cloak and jacket and every piece of underclothing they buy has in all probability been saturated with the tears of the six or seven women engaged in the manufacture of the article. Neither do they pity the poor girl who sells the goods. They are after a "bargain," and usually they get it; but, alas, at the expense of members of their own sex whose stern necessity compels to labor for a pittance.

It has been suggested that shoppers boycott all stores employing sweaters and underpaid salesgirls. The movement might be productive of some good, but after carefully examining the field it seems that nothing would secure relief as rapidly as organization. If ever unionism was needed it is among the female wage-earners of our large cities.

—G. W. WEIPPERT.

Might Be True.
Mrs. Clamps—A man out west asserts that he is living on air—nothing in the world but air. Do you believe that?
Mr. Clamps—Well, I dunno. A good many people live on baker's bread.—Good News.

ANCIENT AMERICAN ART.

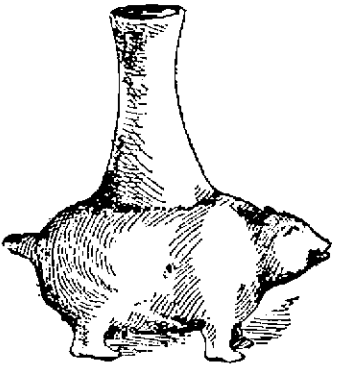
Pre-Historic Remains Found in the Mississippi Valley.

Curious Discoveries in the Old Mounds and Beneath the Sites of an Old Civilization—Specimens of Sculpture and Artistic Pottery.

[Special Cincinnati Letter.]

One of the most interesting exhibits of the world's fair will be that illustrating the civilization of America preceding that of the Indians, and the most curious and interesting branch of this will be the display of those relics which mark that ancient people as possessed of a considerable and thoroughly distinctive art culture, which they converted both to utility and ornament. Throughout the valleys of the Mississippi, the Ohio and the Missouri and their affluents relics of art have been dug from the mounds and graves. There are ornaments and implements of ivory, copper, silver, obsidian, porphyry and greenstone, all finely wrought; axes, single and double, chisels, drills, gravers and knives used in the making and decoration of the lance-heads, bracelets, copper beads, pottery and other articles that exist in great quantities, tens of thousands of pieces of which have been collected into various museums of this and other countries. Copper vessels have been found inlaid with silver. Most of the pottery is elegantly designed and finished and the stone articles show fine workmanship, some elaborately carved, for which cutting of porphyry and obsidian tools of excellent quality must have been required.

These people mined copper and silver in the Lake Superior region and wrought them into implements of war



PAINTED JAR FROM A TENNESSEE GRAVE.

and ornaments and articles of domestic use. The present mounds of this region find entire veins removed for the distance of one hundred and fifty miles, showing that the ancient Americans used extraordinary quantities of copper, the silver being found incidentally in connection with the copper. They also mined mica and polished great sheets of it into mirrors. Some of the pottery found is equal to the finest of that extraordinary variety made by the ancient Peruvians, which is so highly esteemed by antiquarians and connoisseurs. From an ancient site known as Oldtown, Tenn., curiously shaped vessels of clay were found, some fashioned into effigies of frogs and animals. One vase had a long neck terminating in two human heads. Near Lebanon, Tenn., from a child's grave was taken a large painted jar curiously designed to represent an animal, the neck of the jar rising from its back like a chimney.

Many similar jars and vases have been found of strange and artistic form. The valley of the St. Francis river has furnished great numbers of artistic water vessels, vases and statuettes. Near Cartersville, Ga., have been found stone idols, gold beads, mica mirrors and translucent quartz beautifully wrought. Near Lake Washington a sandstone disc was dug up upon which was engraved the device of two entwined rattlesnakes. Similar devices are on circular plates found in various parts of Tennessee and Ohio.



LARGE VESSEL, DELICATELY DESIGNED, FOUND IN GEORGIA.

and the same designs are found on pipes. Near Milledgeville, Ga., was found one of the largest and handsomest and best preserved pieces of pottery yet obtained. It was delicately wrought, highly polished and of excellent finish, displaying not only mechanical skill but artistic taste.

Near Mitchell's Station, Ill., were found copper articles beaten to represent tortoise shells. All the markings of the tortoise were accurately reproduced, the entire workmanship evincing a delicacy and skill of which there are few other instances in the remains of this ancient civilization.

The art of painting was known to these people and was extensively practiced, not only on vases and other pottery, but in the expression of ideal conceptions which they spread out in extensive pictures upon the smooth faces of the rock walls overhanging the rivers. The painting representing the sun, on the rocks of the Big Harpeth river, can be seen four miles, and was possibly an object of worship, and countless thousands could assemble to view it.

They had the art of spinning and weaving, for pieces of cloth have been found in the ruins. A specimen taken from a mound in Butler county, O., thirty miles from Cincinnati, is in the Blackmore museum, Salisbury, and in the same collection is a piece of clay with charred threads attached, which

was taken from another Ohio mound. From a mound in Illinois were taken copper ornaments wrapped in a material woven of vegetable fiber, inclosed in another wrapping of a material woven of animal's hair. For weaving they used a shuttle made of stone with holes in which the fiber was threaded for the process. There have also been found copper and bone needles from a foot to eighteen inches long.

In one of the Ohio mounds opened there were discovered over two hun-



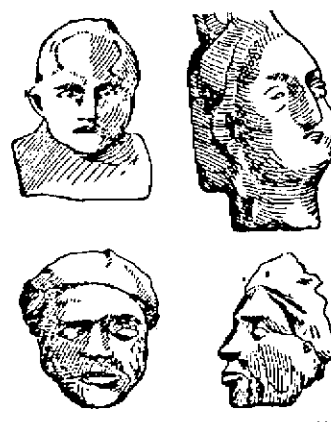
CURIOUS PIPES FROM OHIO MOUNDS.

dred carved stone pipes of curious designs, the most striking of which have been reproduced.

These are of porphyry and obsidian, and one can appreciate the skill and patience required to carve these curious designs from such hard material. Some of them are decorated with copper and silver. Stone pipes of equally excellent workmanship and carved to represent animals are found in many other places, and all the carving is far superior to that of the Indian pipes.

They mixed science with their art, or rather employed art in aid of science. Many antique tubes have been found carved out of stentite, highly polished and bored through from end to end. From devices on various tablets illustrating the use of this article it is known they were designed as aids to the eyes in observing distant objects, as by placing them to the eye the extraneous light was shut out and distant objects rendered more distinct.

These ancient people also constructed great reservoirs and aqueducts; they excavated stones weighing tons; they heaved chambers out of the solid rocks, they made sun-dried bricks; they built earthworks and habitations out of adobe, brick, timber and stone, they divided them into apartments by partitions, lathed with split cane and plastered, the walls made smooth and



SPECIMENS OF SCULPTURE FROM ANCIENT GRAVES AND MOUNDS.

painted in red, white, blue and other simple colors, with figures of birds and animals and a sort of hieroglyphics.

There is no reason to believe that a people who wrought stone and clay with such facility and skill into perfect images of animals should not have left sculptures of their own faces in the images taken from mounds and graves. It was evidently a favorite pastime of these primitive artists to reproduce the human figure as well as the figures of birds and animals, and as in the latter they copied the creatures about them in the production of the former there is equal reason to believe they copied their fellows, so that we have before us in their sculptures fair representations of the physiognomies of the ancient Americans. The perfection of their animal representations furnish us as assurance that their sculptures of the human face were equally true to nature.

These evidences of the genius and art of the pre-historic Americans are certainly sufficient to prove that they belonged to a different and far superior civilization to that of the Indians. The Indians have been found inhabiting some of the ruins and using the utensils and implements of these people, and have appropriated some of their customs, but they never could have created that civilization—they do not seem even to have comprehended it, at least have not profited by it, and they must have found it here in the height of its perfection, ready for any who could and would use it.

—GEORGE S. McDOWELL.

For the Enemies of Cycling.
Cycling has been credited with the production of a number of ailments, as myopia, pieopia, hydrocephalus and what not. But here, says Sporting Life, is the latest. The first is a "malformation" of the foot, called "bicycle foot." The other is a peculiar form of gout in the calf of the leg, called "bicycle gout." "If," say the doctors who have studied the matter, "you could insure that for four or five generations a family should never move abroad save on cycles, you would be able to modify the lower limbs of the race as to render them unrecognizable as human legs. You would probably also produce a stooping race, especially if you obliged your victims to ride bicycles. Fortunately, it is never likely to happen that any family will move entirely by cycle for one hundred and fifty years in succession."

FIRESIDE FRAGMENTS.

—Wash marble with ammonia and water.

—A sack of the best salt standing where there is a smell of fish or any objectionable odor will absorb the flavor.

—Put camphor gum with your new silverware and it will never tarnish as long as the gum is there. Never wash silver in soapsuds as that gives it a white appearance.

—Fillet of Beef with Tomatoes: Trim a piece of fillet of beef—about four pounds—lard it and tie it up neatly; roast it, carefully basting it occasionally, allowing twenty minutes for each pound of meat. When cooked, remove the strings and serve.—Ladies' Home Journal.

—The heart, tongue and part of the liver of a sheep: rather more than half the weight in bacon; one French roll; rind of a lemon; two eggs; a glass of wine; two anchovies; pepper and salt; pour around them the gravy as prepared. This dish must be served as hot as possible.—N. Y. Times.

—Rice Griddle Cakes: Beat one egg and add one pint of sweet milk; stir in two cups of soft boiled rice; stir in two teaspoonsful of baking powder in a cupful of flour; stir into the batter, and enough more flour to thicken, about one teaspoonful of salt; bake same as other cakes on hot griddle.—Housekeeper.

—Many of the newest sofa cushions are made of beautiful brocades, with the patterns embroidered in silk, chenille and gold thread. Some exquisite designs are worked in tent or tapestry stitch on a watered gold or silver ground. The stitches are worked on canvas laid on the watered material, which is afterwards drawn away. Very large cushions are in favor.—N. Y. World.

—White Oyster Sauce: Boil half a dozen medium-sized oysters for five minutes; strain the liquor, which save; cut up the oysters; then put an ounce of butter in stew-pan, with half an ounce of flour, cayenne pepper and salt. Knead these well, and moisten with oyster liquor and cream or milk. Keep the sauce boiling, and stir for ten minutes, when strain and add the oysters.—Boston Budget.

—A cement which is easy to make and which will be found very useful in isolated country places where it is difficult to procure a plumber to mend the joints of iron pipes, etc., is the following: Coarse powdered iron boring, five pounds; powdered sal-ammoniac, two ounces; sulphur, one ounce; and water sufficient to moisten it. The composition hardens rapidly, and so must be used as soon as mixed and rammed tightly into the joints.—N. Y. Tribune.

—Salmon Partridge: Cut into joints a cold partridge or two left from a previous dinner; remove the skin and put into a stewpan; put the bones and any trimmings minced small, a small onion cut into four, a bunch of thyme and parsley and a bay leaf into a separate stewpan; pour in a pint and a half of water and a large cupful of broth, add a spoonful of brownings and boil all together until reduced to half the quantity; skim it clean and strain it over the partridges in the other pan; warm the whole over the fire, and when hot place the pieces of bird in a dish and pour the gravy over them.—Boston Herald.

BILL SMITH'S LAW.

An Authority Manufactured for a Special Occasion.

An "old settler" from Kane county dropped into the Ironopolis club the other day and was drawn into talking of the early democratic warhorses of that district.

"B. F. Fridley—Fred Fridley everybody calls him—is about the only one of the old, original, first-crop democratic leaders now left," said he. "He's the quaintest character these prairies ever produced. I've heard dozens of stories told about him, but none that better illustrates his keen understanding of human nature and his ready resource when in a tight place, than this one, concerning a certain case which he tried before a justice of the peace. 'Smith's Leading Cases' was a frequently cited authority in those days. On this occasion the attorney opposing Mr. Fridley read from this authority a section which quite demolished the latter's case. In concluding his argument Mr. Fridley said:

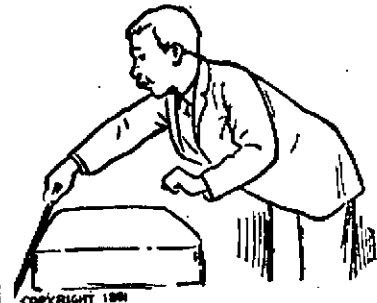
"Now, 'bout the law in this here case. The attorney on 't'other side has read somethin' from 'Smith's Leading Cases' that he calls law. Now, yer honor, who knows anything about this man Smith? I useter know a Bill Smith who jockeyed around with hosses, but I didn't know he'd set up for a lawyer. Let's see what this Lawyer Smith's name is," said Fridley, casually opening to the title-page of the book.

"There you have it!" he exclaimed in apparent surprise. "William Smith,—that same Bill Smith, the horse jockey! Now, yer honor, if you want to take any of Bill Smith's laws you can do it!"

"The justice didn't take any stock in 'Bill Smith's law' and Fridley won his case."—Forrest Crissey, in Chicago Mail.

How serpents move.

King Solomon acknowledged that there were "three things which are too wonderful for me—yes, four, which I know not," and one of these was "the way of a serpent upon the rock." For hundreds of years after the time of Solomon the snake's mode of progression remained a mystery. Latter-day men of science have learned that his snake-ship's ribs furnish him with a means of progression. So, instead of having a pair or two pairs of "feet," they really have from one hundred and fifty to two hundred pairs. Aristotle thought that serpents had as many ribs as there are days in a month, but had he examined his mistake, that species having 400. Snakes move in this way: Each vertebra supports a pair of ribs, which are like a pair of legs, the extremities being connected by a broad plate. The hind part of this plate is free, and when the ribs are moved forward that end is raised so that it takes hold of the surface underneath, even though it be glass, the straightening of the reptile propelling it forward.—St. Louis Republic.



"There's something behind it." That's what you think, perhaps, when you read that the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy offer \$500 reward for an incurable case of Catarrh. Rather unusual, you think, to find the makers of a medicine trying to prove that they believe in it. "There must be something back of it!"

But it's a plain, square offer, made in good faith. The only thing that's back of it is the Remedy. It cures Catarrh in the Head. To its mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties, the worst cases yield, no matter how bad or of how long standing. It has a record that goes back for 25 years. It doesn't simply relieve—it perfectly and permanently cures. With a Remedy like this, the proprietors can make such an offer and mean it. To be sure there's risk in it, but it's so very small that they are willing to take it.

You've "never heard of anything like this offer?" True enough. But then you've never heard of anything like Dr. Sage's Remedy.

"August Flower"

Perhaps you do not believe these statements concerning Green's August Flower. Well, we can't make you. We can't force conviction into your head or medicine into your throat. We don't want to. The money is yours, and the misery is yours; and until you are willing to believe, and spend the one for the relief of the other, they will stay so. John H. Foster, 1122 Brown Street, Philadelphia, says: "My wife is a little Scotch woman, thirty years of age and of a naturally delicate disposition. For five or six years past she has been suffering from Dyspepsia. She became so bad at last that she could not sit down to a meal but she had to vomit it as soon as she had eaten it. Two bottles of your August Flower cured her, after many doctors failed. She can now eat anything, and enjoy it; and as for Dyspepsia, she does not know that she ever had it."

Every Meal. Vomit. as soon as she had eaten it. Two bottles of your August Flower cured her, after many doctors failed. She can now eat anything, and enjoy it; and as for Dyspepsia, she does not know that she ever had it."

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IN THE SELECTION OF
A CHOICE GIFT
or of an addition to one's library, elegance and usefulness will be found combined in
A New Book from
Cover to Cover.
Revision cost over \$300,000.
WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY
SUCCESSOR OF THE UNABRIDGED.
Ten years revising. 100 editors employed. Critical examination invited. Get the Best. Sold by all booksellers. Sample free. G. & C. MERRIAM & CO., Springfield, Mass.

YOUNG MOTHERS!
We Offer You a Remedy which Insures Safety to Life of Mother and Child.
"MOTHER'S FRIEND"
Robs Confinement of its Pain, Horror and Risk.
After using one bottle of "Mother's Friend" I suffered not a little pain, and did not experience that weakness afterward usual in such cases.—Mrs. ESTHER GARDNER, Lancaster, Pa., Jan. 15th, 1891.
Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price \$2.50 per bottle. Book to Mothers mailed free.
BRADFORD'S REGULATOR CO.,
ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP
THE PEOPLE'S REMEDY PRICE 25c
Salvation On Every Cough
"Bull's Cough Syrup" is the best for every purpose.

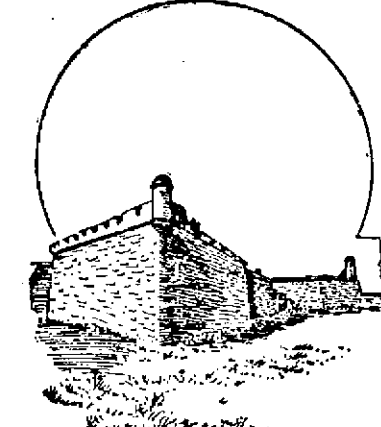
IVORY SOAP
99⁴⁴/₁₀₀ Pure.
THE BEST FOR EVERY PURPOSE.

OLD FORT MARION.

How Florida Will Be Represented at the World's Fair.

St. Augustine's Historical Structure to Be Represented in Chicago—The Most Interesting of Spanish Relics in the United States.

At a recent meeting of the Florida world's fair directors in Jacksonville the plan submitted by Mr. Arthur C. Jackson for a state building was unanimously accepted, and \$100,000 is now being raised for the erection of the



"OLD FORT MARION"—FLORIDA'S WORLD'S FAIR BUILDING.

building and maintenance of the state exhibit.

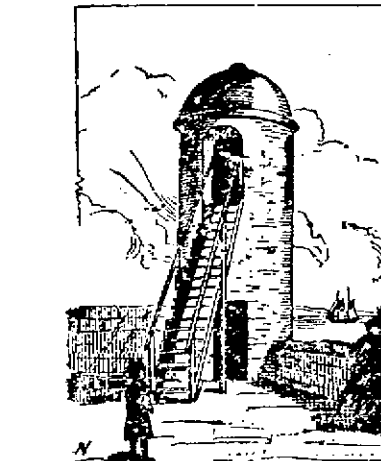
In many ways the Florida state building will be unique and interesting. Mr. Jackson, describes it as a reproduction of the oldest and most picturesque structure in North America, the most important and interesting of the Spanish relics—old Fort Marion. Begun in 1820, when the pilgrim fathers were landing at Plymouth Rock, this four-bastioned fortress was old long before a white man was ever seen on the shores of Lake Michigan. Its form is most admirably adapted for a grand display of Florida's peculiar and varied resources and attractions, and most and ramparts affording opportunity for a series of sunken and hanging gardens of marvelous interest. Some of the most stirring episodes in the early history of America have been associated with this old fort.

The moat will be made to form a series of sunken gardens and object lessons of incalculable interest to northern visitors. There will be produced therein miniature cotton, sugar, rice and tobacco fields, a pineapple grove, etc., and miniature flower and vegetable gardens of the greatest value; for, while northern people are familiar with the products named, they know nothing regarding their appearance during cultivation. They eat rice and sugar, but not one in a thousand ever saw either growing in a field. They esteem the pineapple as a great delicacy, but not one person in a hundred knows whether they grow on trees or in the ground.

The interior of this reproduction of the old fort will form, as in the original, a series of rooms for exhibits, headquarters, reception rooms and lecture halls. All will be inexpensively finished in Florida's native woods to show the great lumber interests of the state. As the walls would be only constructed to support exhibits, and not to resist bombardment, whatever scale of reduction might be adopted, a very much larger space proportionately would be available for these purposes than the thick walls of the fort would permit.

The promenade above the walls is to be converted into walks and hanging gardens on which will be grandly exhibited the marvelous flora of the state; and from that vantage ground a multitude of people, without crowding or inconvenience, can view the sunken gardens below, and the vast panorama of the exposition as it lies spread out before them.

The interior courtyard of the fort will be made equally attractive with all the rest by placing there the tallest specimen of bamboo procurable, as large an



NORTHEAST WATCH TOWER.

orange tree as can be transplanted, a lemon, lime, fig, magnolia, moss-covered live oak, date palm and other trees.

These are only outlines of what an exhibit is to be made.

A Remarkable River.

On the African shore, near the gulf of Aden, and connecting the lake of Assal with the main ocean, may be found one of the most wonderful rivers in the world. This curiosity does not flow to, but from, the ocean towards inland. The surface of Lake Assal itself is nearly seven hundred feet below the mean tide and it is fed by this paradoxical river, which is about twenty-two miles in length. It is highly probable that the whole basin which the lagoon partly fills was once an arm of the sea which became separated therefrom by the duning of loose sand. The inflowing river has a limited volume, being fullest, of course, at high tide, and has filled the basin to such an extent that evaporation and supply exactly balance each other.

SPEED OF PACERS.

Wherein Their Organization Differs from That of Trotters.

The question is often asked: "Why is it that the pacer is uniformly faster than the trotter?" "Why is it that the pure-bred trotting pacer has more speed than his equally bred trotting brother?" This question can only be answered, says Clark's Horse Review, by studying the nervous organization and physiological muscular action of the animal. The horse, as well as the human, is a double being throughout. The right side of the brain, with the left side of the spinal cord, controls the left side of the body. The left side of the brain and the right lateral half of the cord, the right side. It is a well-known fact in human muscular action that when action is required which calls in play various sets of muscles, that the work can be done better and with less exhaustion where those sets of muscles which are controlled by the same nerve tract are called into requisition at the same moment, then the opposite sets act, in turn resting the former.

The pacer, by his way of going, calls into action simultaneously and in conjunction the entire half of the cerebro-spinal system, thereby gaining more force and resulting in less nerve exhaustion, as the action of both feet on the same side are in unison, and it is this concert of action in the sets of muscles controlled wholly by one-half of the nervous system that bears him forward more rapidly than his brother, the trotter. The trotter uses his opposite fore and hind feet as his motive power, which calls into action a cross nervous stimulation, thereby making the action more intricate and demanding at all times an expending of nerve force from the entire nervous system, leaving no time for rest and recuperation. If the above is the fact, is it strange that the pacer leads his brother in the race? A pure bred pacer to-day is a novelty, while the trotting bred pacer occupies the field. He shows the same endurance, courage and fighting qualities as the equally well bred trotter. He is equal in every respect except in speed, and there he excels; and the only difference is, that it so happened that nature commenced using one-half of the spinal cord to stimulate all of its controlled muscles simultaneously, instead of acting irregularly, as in the trot. The time is here that the common mistake that a pacer must become converted to be valuable will be put aside, and a horse be permitted to assume whatever gait nature adapted him to, and his value will not depend upon any way of going.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE.

The Handsome and Accomplished Wife of Wurttemberg's Ruler.

The new queen of Wurttemberg is the second wife of King William I., whom he married five years ago. She was Princess Charlotte, the eldest daughter of Prince William of Schaumburg-Lippe, a major general in the Austrian



QUEEN OF WURTEMBERG.

army, and the only brother of the Duke Adolphus, now reigning in the principality, from which he derives his name. Both the ducal houses of Waldeck-Pyrmont and Schaumburg-Lippe were before this allied with the royal house of Wurttemberg through marriage. The queen of Wurttemberg was born in 1864, and spent her youth at Ratiboritz and Nachod castles, in Bohemia, where her parents reside. She received, under the eyes of her mother, Princess Bathildis of Anhalt, a most careful education, eight tutors being engaged to teach the seven children—four sons and three daughters—of the family. Thus Queen Charlotte became well read in German and foreign history and literature, an accomplished linguist, musician and amateur artist, but was also taught how to handle a horse and how to drive a pair of heavy Bohemian ponies, not to mention her great personal attractions and the winning ways which endeared her to her future subjects, amongst which she is exceedingly popular.

Highest Bee-Hive in the World.

The highest natural bee-hive in the world is that in Kentucky known as the "mammoth bee-hive." It is in reality a huge cave, the main compartment of which is 150 feet high and whose floor covers ten acres in extent. The bee-hive is of solid rock, the roof of which has been entirely honeycombed by bees. M. Bertrand, a famous French bee-keeper, has hives containing twenty-six frames, double the size of the English standard. The largest bee-keeper in the world is Mr. Harrison, of California, who has 6,000 hives, producing 200,000 pounds of honey yearly; in Denmark, 90,000 pounds; in Holland, 240,000, producing 6,000,000 pounds; in France 350,000, producing 28,000,000 pounds; in Germany, 1,450,000, and in Austria 1,550,000, each producing 40,000,000 pounds of honey. In the United States there are 2,800,000 hives belonging to 70,000 bee-growers and producing 62,000,000 pounds of honey yearly. It has been calculated that a bee must suck 218,750 flowers for every ounce of honey gathered.

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

Trampled by a Horse.

A fatal accident occurred in the railroad yards at Spooner. A stockman in charge of a car load of horses from Illinois en route to Washburn was killed by being trampled upon by one of the horses while asleep in the car. An engine coming down through the yard smashed into the stock car with so much force as to knock in the front of the locomotive and damage the car considerably. One of the large horses jumped upon the sleeping stockman, causing death almost instantly.

Highway Robbery.

Herbert Nelson, a merchant of the town of North Cape, while on his way home the other night was robbed by three masked men a short from the scene of the recent train robbery. They jerked him from his wagon, tearing his overcoat from his body, and relieving him of what small change he had in his possession. He hurriedly drove to Franksville, half a mile distant, and gave the alarm, but a search for the desperadoes failed to reveal their whereabouts.

Death of a Youthful Editor.

Miss Jessie S. Bolens, local editor of the Port Washington Star, died after a brief illness of heart failure. She was born in Juneau, January 19, 1875, and was buried there. She was probably the youngest editor in the state, having been engaged in active newspaper work for the last three years, and had sole charge of the Star. She was a daughter of the late E. B. Bolens, at one time state printer.

Death of a Pioneer.

William J. Vincent, an honored and respected citizen of St. Croix Falls, died of paralysis. He settled there in 1848, was county clerk for seven years, county commissioner for eleven years, and a member of the assembly of 1870. He was president of the bank of St. Croix Falls at the time of his death. He leaves a wife and five children, and was in his 82d year.

Trampled to Death by Horses.

John Powers, an old resident of Eau Claire, prominent odd fellow and member of the grand army, was instantly killed beneath his horses' feet, his skull being crushed so that the brain was exposed. He was a poor man and leaves a family. He served in the 30th Wisconsin during the war.

Crackmen in Luck.

A daring burglary was committed at Strong's Prairie, the thieves securing about \$1,000. They broke into the store of John Fiegel & Son, and drilling a hole in the safe blew it open with dynamite. The indications were that there were two burglars and they escaped, leaving no clues.

Death of Mrs. Reid.

A cablegram received at Appleton announced the death of Mrs. Reid, wife of A. J. Reid, consul to Dublin. Mrs. Reid was a highly accomplished lady and a great favorite in Appleton, where she resided for many years.

The News Continued.

Mrs. Orlean Stram, of Prairie du Chien, dropped dead from heart failure. Efforts will be begun soon towards the erection of a building for the Y. M. C. A. at Marinette.

The residence of a man named Blanco, at Wausau, was broken into and \$703 in money taken.

The Halleyville post office was burglarized and money and postage stamps amounting to \$30 taken.

John Fortigue shot and killed Robert Spalding at Isabel in a quarrel over an armful of wood.

Thomas Monahan, aged 35 years and married, was killed by a piece of falling timber at Beloit.

The First national bank of Platteville has been authorized to begin business. The capital is \$50,000.

Frank Melunis, an Ashland car inspector, was struck by a car and probably fatally injured.

James McFarlane, of Richmond, had his nose broken by a kick from a horse.

Fire burned the Ashland Lime, Salt and Cement Company's duck, causing a loss of \$20,000.

Navigation on the Fox river has been suspended for the season.

All the members of the Pier family, in Milwaukee, comprising father, mother and three daughters, are attorneys at law.

The G. A. R. at Janesville dedicated its new hall.

The Excelsior Brown Stone Company will erect an extensive mill at Ashland.

During the past summer 6 miles of channel have been excavated through Rushford and Berlin.

During the past season \$125,000 worth of cheese has been sold at Berlin.

Capt. Williams, of Mazomanie, died of heart disease. He had sailed on nearly all the oceans of the globe.

The common council at Sheboygan has issued bonds to the extent of \$57,000 for the bridge and harbor fund.

Arrangements have been made for the meeting of Wisconsin Patrons of Industry in Janesville, December 9.

Rev. Henry Doty Maxson, of Menominee, died at the age of 33 years.

John Nelson, late county clerk of Dodge county, died at Janesville from quick consumption, aged 43 years. He served in the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin infantry during the war.

Mrs. William McKinley, wife of a farmer living near Beloit, after eating her breakfast went out to the barn and hanged herself.

Rev. John Herzer, for thirteen years pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran church at Plymouth, has been called to a professorship in Concordia college at Springfield, Ill.

The man named Stearns who was bunked out of \$800 at West Superior failed to appear in court to prosecute the men. He discovered that the Wisconsin statute provides that anyone losing or winning money at gambling may be fined five times the amount so won or lost. His fine would be \$3,000.

The Christmas Wids Awake.

Is as gay as old Santa Claus himself, and it is a big pack of holiday delights. Its exquisite frontispiece, in color, is from the terra cotta bas relief "Day and Night," by Caroline Hunt Rimmer, daughter of Dr. Rimmer, the late famous Art-Anatomist. Rarely has anything more beautiful been given in a magazine. Perhaps the story that will attract the most attention is the first one of the "Fair Harvard" series, "Such Stuff as Dreams are made of," by John Mead Howells, the son of W. D. Howells. The opening story is as delicious and fresh: "How Christmas came in the Little Black Tent," by Mrs. Charlotte M. Vaile. "Christmas with 'Ole Sherman,'" is an incident of the war, in which General Sherman figures. In her story "The Fairy Content," Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont is at her brightest and best. "Queen Margaret's Needles," by Susan Coolidge, is an historical ballad of Norway. Another fine ballad is "The Fourth Little Boy," by Mary E. Wilkins, fully illustrated. "The War of the Schools," by Capt. C. A. Curtis, U. S. A., is a splendid snow-balling story. "In Arctic Pack-ice" is a thrilling story by Lieut. Col. Thordike, the first in a series of "One Man's Adventures."

The illustrated papers are interesting: "A Rumanian Princess," by Eleanor Lewis, and "How I became a Seneca Indian," by Mrs. Harriet Maxwell Converse.

The serials open well: "Jack Breerton's Three Months' Service," a war story by Mrs. Maria Melutosh Cox, "The Lance of Kamana," a historical Arabian story by Abd el Ardavan. Then there are the departments, "Men and Things," "Tangles," and Post-Office, besides many bright pictures and poems.

WIDE AWAKE is \$2.40 a year, 20 cts. a number. D. Lothrop Company, Boston.

THINGS NOT WHAT THEY SEEM.

The Moral Pointed Out Is Always Eat With Your Eyes Shut.

A well-fed man, whose watch-chain might easily have lain across the front of his vest without being fast at either end, stepped outside the lobby of a downtown hotel yesterday afternoon, picking his teeth in a very self-satisfied manner.

"You seem to feel good," remarked a friend, looking him over.

"I do, indeed," returned his rotund friend; "I've just had a famous bit of English plum-pudding, with brandy sauce, and that's a favorite dish with me."

"You didn't see any plums in it, did you?" queried the first speaker.

"Well—no; you see—"

"Yes, I see—they made it of dried currants, didn't they?"

"Ye—s—that is—"

"I know—I know. And the cook—be's a Frenchman, I believe?"

"—I—I—really—"

"Exactly; and that brandy sauce—didn't it look and taste very much like gelatine and water with a few drops of poor whisky in it?"

May be it did, but the inquisitive epurist will never know. The man who liked English plum-pudding made by a Frenchman out of raisins and dried currants had died.—Chicago Mail.

Overlooking It.

A Texas lawyer returned to his home tired and worn out.

"You look tired, dear, I suppose you have had a hard day's work again in court," said his wife.

"Yes, I am very tired, I've had a difficult case, but I've won it."

"You had better take a cup of tea and then go to bed and take a good night's rest."

"No rest for me to-night. I'll have to sit up and watch the stable with a shot-gun to see that the carriage horse is not stolen."

"Why, who is going to steal it?"

"You see I was defending one of the worst horse thieves in Western Texas this afternoon, and I cleared him. He is foot-loose, now, and I am afraid the double-dyed scoundrel will come around to-night and steal my horse."—Texas Siftings.

Sweet Apple Pudding.

Pare, core and slice enough juicy sweet apples to fill a pint bowl. Heat a quart of new milk to scalding point in a double boiler. Pour it hot over one cupful of good granulated cornmeal, and beat very thoroughly to remove all lumps. Return to the double boiler, and cook until the meal is set. The batter should then be about the consistency of corn mush. Remove from the fire, add a pint of cold milk and the sliced apples, one-third a cup of sugar or molasses, and a teaspoonful of flour braided with a very little milk. Turn all into a deep earthen crock or pudding dish, and bake slowly from three to four hours, stirring frequently during the first hour. It should be moderately browned on top when done.—Good Health.

Trz wheelwright should be selected as spokesman for the trades unions.—Washington Star.

ST. JACOBS OIL,

FOR HORSE AND CATTLE DISEASES.



Cuts, Swellings, Bruises, Sprains, Galls, Strains, Lameness, Stomach, Cracks, Heels, Scratches, Contractions, Ringworms, Itch, Thrush, Badger's Calf, Wind, Fall Ears, Fists, Tumors, Splints, Ringbones, and Spavin in their early stages. Directions with each bottle.

DISEASES OF HOGS.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.—Use freely in the hog wall if they will not eat, dress with milk fat which a small quantity of the Oil is put.

DISEASES OF POULTRY.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.—Saturate a pill of dough, or bread, with St. Jacobs Oil, and force it down the bird's throat.

PETROLEUM VASELINE JELLY.

—AN INVALUABLE FAMILY REMEDY FOR—

Burns, Wounds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Hemorrhoids, Sun Burns, Chills, Etc., Taken Internally, Will Cure Croup, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Etc.

PURE VASELINE (2-oz. bottle) 10 cts. VASELINE SOAP, Unscented 10 cts.

POINONED VASELINE (2-oz. bottle) 15 " VASELINE SOAP, Perfumed 25 "

VASELINE COLD CREAM 15 " WHITE VASELINE (2-oz. bottle) 25 "

VASELINE CAMPHORICE 10 " CARBOLATED VASELINE (2-oz. bottle) 25 "

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE AT ABOVE PRICES.

Be careful to accept only the genuine, put up and labeled as above, with the red seal, to be sure you get the best. DO NOT BE DECEIVED.

CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Women and Dogs.

"I sell about six hundred dogs a year," said a well known dog man who makes Broadway, between the Fifth avenue and Hoffman, his field of operations. "Sometimes I don't sell one for days, then five or six or a dozen right along. There is always a pretty fair market here for thoroughbreds. I keep no other kind. Japanese pugs and King Charles are the favorites, but they are too high priced for most people to reach. Bull terriers and hunting dogs always sell. The principal customers are sports and actresses. Women are great on dogs. In nine cases out of ten when a man buys a dog it is to give it to a woman. Actresses love dogs. You send your sous-brette one of these, young man, and you've got her dead to rights. The 'other fellow' is nowhere. You stand here a few minutes and see the wistful eyes the women cast at these beauties and you'll understand."—N. Y. Herald.

If Pestered Day and Night.

With nervousness, take Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which invigorates and so tranquilizes the nervous system. The basis of recovery is a reform in errors of digestion. The epigastric nerve and brain are united in the closest bond of sympathy, so that dyspeptic symptoms in the gastric region are always accompanied by hurtful reflex nervous action. Both are remedied by the Bitters, which also cures malaria, biliousness, rheumatism and kidney trouble.

Movings do not look as though they were in a hurry, yet it is certain that at last they must have been pressed for time.

The Only One Ever Printed—Can You Find the Word?

There is a 3 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you book, beautiful lithographs or samples free.

The theatrical mechanic is not quarrelsome, but often finds it necessary to raise a scene.—Washington Star.

Deserving CONFIDENCE.—There is no article which so rightly deserves the entire confidence of the community as Brown's Biscuits, Toasts, etc. Those suffering from Asthma and Bronchial Diseases, Coughs, and Colds, should try them. Price 25 cents.

"How do I strike you?" said the artificial limb to its master, "You're a corker," was the reply.—Washington Star.

PAIN from indigestion, dyspepsia and too hearty eating is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

Young people in the country are not so slow. They often make love at a rattling gate.—Yonkers Statesman.

Who suffers with his liver, constipation, bilious illa, poor blood or dizziness—take Beecham's Pills. Or druggists. 25 cents.

Why is it so hard to break into an old man's house? Because his locks are few and his gate is broken.

HALK'S Honey of Horehound and Tar relieves whooping cough. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

There is nothing inconsistent in a carpet dealer wearing a claw-hammer coat.—Texas Siftings.

Are unlike all other pills. No purging or pain. Act specially on the liver and bile. Carter's Little Liver Pills. One pill a dose.

The color line—A washerwoman's, full of variegated stockings.



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, head-aches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

RISE SUN STOVE POLISH.

FOR BEAUTY OF POLISH—SAVING LABOR, CLEANLINESS, DURABILITY & CHEAPNESS UNQUALLED. NO ODOR WHEN HEATED.



FORGING A-HEAD.

Our sales for the past week of "CHARTER OAK" STOVES AND RANGES have been unprecedented. The Charter Oak has been forging ahead every day of the forty years that it has been on the market.

Most stove dealers keep them. If yours does not, write direct to manufacturers.

EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO. ST. LOUIS, MO.



DO NOT GRIPE NOR SICKEN. Cure for SICK HEAD-ACHE, impaired digestion, constipation, torpid liver, etc. They are the only pills that cure all these ailments. Instant relief on Kidney, Bladder, Nervous, Rheumatic, Catarrh, etc. DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Beautify complexion by purifying blood. PURIFY YOUR BLOOD. The dose is nicely adjusted to suit case, as one pill can never be too much. Each bottle contains 25 pills in a pocket, like the best of pills, and is a most convenient. Taken after meals, they purify the blood, and give you a clear, healthy complexion. Send 2-cent stamp. You get 25-page book with sample.

DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and assimilation, and by careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has prepared this most palatable and nourishing food for infants and invalids. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle poisons, the most dangerous and deadly, are constantly introduced into the human system by the use of inferior articles of diet. It is our duty to use pure and wholesome food. We may escape many a fatal ailment by keeping ourselves well clothed with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Ottawa Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in half-pound tins, by Grocers, Wholesale and Retail. JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

GOOD NEWS

FOR THE MILLIONS OF CONSUMERS OF

Tutt's Pills.

It gives Dr. Tutt pleasure to announce that he is now putting up a

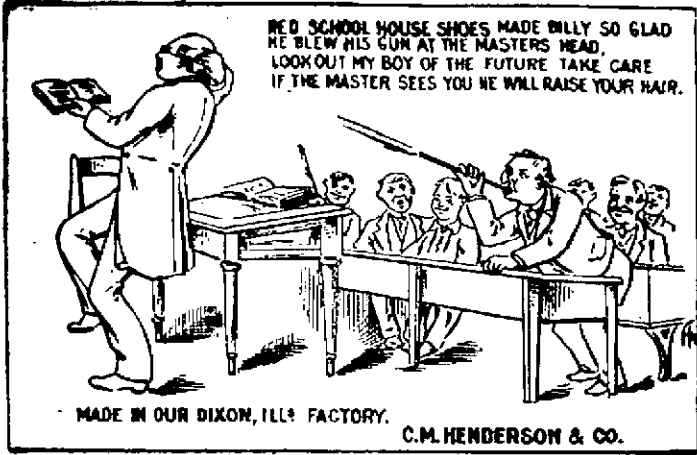
TINY LIVER PILL

which is of exceedingly small size, yet retaining all the virtues of the larger ones. They are guaranteed purely vegetable. Both sizes of these pills are still issued. The small size of

TUTT'S TINY LIVER PILLS is shown in the border of this "ad."

BORE WELLS

FOR SALE BY SPAFFORD & COLE



Watch this space next week for an announcement of our Fall and Winter Dry Goods. Still selling and delivering Groceries.

'TIS NOT THE CLOTHES

That makes the man, but it's the Clothes that fit him for Company. Good Woollens, properly fitted, will transform a tramp to a gentleman. In appearance anyway.

THERE'S LITTLE EXCUSE

For not looking presentable when prices for goods are where they are. The Best lot of fall and winter suitings in the city. A perfect fit and the quality guaranteed.

E. RITZMAN, TAILOR,

Over Stern's Store, Brown-st., Rhinelander, Wis.

O. F. Wissler

MAKER OF FINE

CIGARS

The "Soo" and O. F. W

ARE OUR SPECIALTIES.

RHINELANDER, - WISCONSIN.

THE OLD AND RELIABLE FIRM,

CRANE, FENELON & CO.,

—Always Have on Hand a Full Line of—

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Call and get prices before buying elsewhere.

F. C. HENRICI,

MERCHANT * TAILOR.

Best Fitting Suits and the Best Goods for the Lowest Prices, that can be found in Rhinelander. All Work Warranted. Shop opposite the Giant Sleigh Manufacturing Co.'s Factory, Rhinelander, Wis.

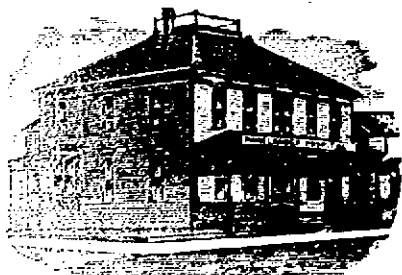
Rhinelander Hospital.

RHINELANDER - WIS

A FIRST-CLASS INSTITUTION.

For \$6.00 your doctor's bill, nursing and board is paid, and a home provided you in case of sickness or injury, during the period of one year. No man without a home can afford to be without a ticket on his hospital. We will take pleasure in showing you through the hospital at any time.

T.B. McINDOE, Resident Surgeon.



Globe Barber Shop and Bath Room

CHAS. NAYLOR, Proprietor.

Hair Cutting, Shaving, Shampooing, etc., done in first-class order, as none but the best of workmen are employed. A hot or cold water bath can be secured at a very reasonable price, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give me a call and be convinced.

DAVENPORT STREET.

RHINELANDER, WIS

Lake View House.

CHAS. WILSON, PROP.

Day and week board at reasonable rates. A first-class house in every respect. Headquarters for Michigan men

J. Weisen's Provision Depot!

Is always stocked with reasonable goods. The finest butter, eggs and everything usually found in a provision store. Potatoes at 10¢ a bushel or at 11¢ a bushel. Give us a call. Brown-street.

Don't Forget the Place

H. LEWIS,
Wine, Liquor and Cigar
MERCHANT.

Stoltzman Block, Rhinelander, Wis.

My goods are the very best, and I can supply customers at Chicago and Louisville wholesale prices.

Fine California Wines a Specialty.

Give me a call and sample goods and prices



Northwestern Land Agency.

DEALER IN

PINE AND HARDWOOD FARMING LANDS AND
Village Property.

Will attend to surveying lands for lumbermen and others wishing the same to be done, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Have had 2 years experience in outfitting pine (Bulwer) in Northern Wisconsin. Will attend to the payment of taxes, locating homesteads and protecting lands from trespass. I have a complete set of plat books of every township in Lincoln, Price, Ashland, Forest, Langlade and Oneida counties. Separate plats of any township sold at \$1 each. I have the field notes of many townships in Oneida county and will soon have them all complete. Call and see maps and plats and get information where to get good homesteads Address

E. S. SHEPARD,

RHINELANDER, - WISCONSIN.



Reliable Agents wanted.
NEW HOME S. M. CO. Chicago, Ills.



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Fast Trains with Pullman Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleepers, Dining cars and Coaches of latest design, between Chicago and Milwaukee and St. Paul and Minneapolis.
Fast Trains, with Pullman Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleepers, Dining Cars and Coaches of latest design, between Chicago and Milwaukee and Ashland and Duluth.
Through Pullman Vestibuled Drawing room and Pullman Sleepers via the Northern Pacific Railroad between Chicago and Portland, Ore.
Convenient Trains to and from Eastern, Western, Northern, and Central Wisconsin points according to unequalled service to and from Wausau, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Menasha, Chippewa Falls, Eau Claire, Hurley, Wis., and Ironwood and Bessemer, Mich.
For tickets, sleeping car reservations, time tables and other information, apply to Agents of the line or to Ticket Agents anywhere in the United States or Canada.
J. R. AINSLIE, General Manager. - Milwaukee.
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Harness!

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BROWN STREET,

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Light and Heavy Harness,

And all Goods in my Line. Repairing done promptly and in a satisfactory manner. Orders from Lumbermen given special attention.

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—DEALER IN—

Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Etc.,

Repairing and Engraving Neatly Done.

Carry a full stock of the best make of watches in the best gold and silver cases at very low prices.

Store in Fausts' Block.

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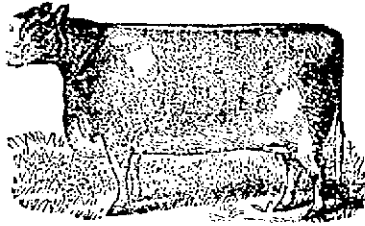
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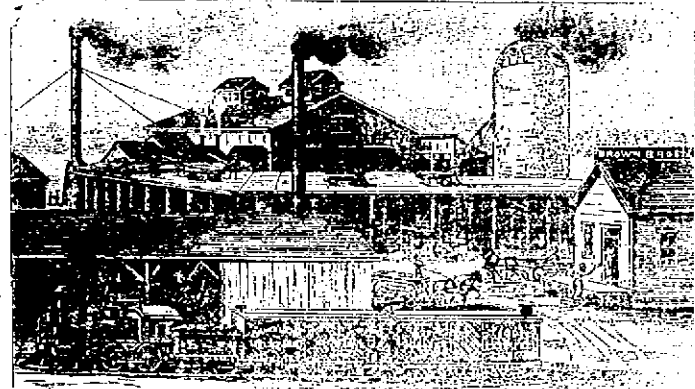
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Brown Bros. Lumber Co.,



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Price List and all Desired Information promptly furnished.
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"SOO" LUMBER CO.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

LUMBER!

... ROUGH OR DRESSED. ...

PROMPT SHIPMENTS A SPECIALTY.

Special Bills to Order.

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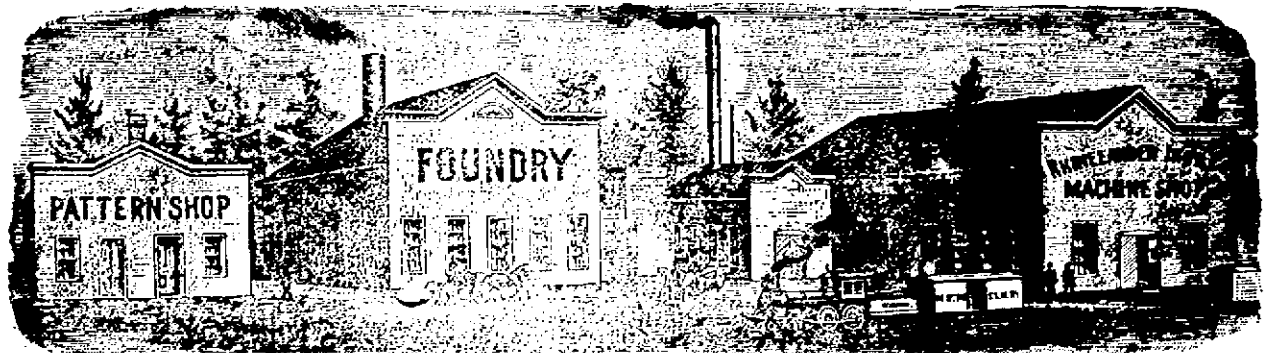
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RHINELANDER IRON COMPANY.



Machinists, Founders and Manufacturers.

Saw Mill and all Other Repairing Promptly Attended to.

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The Best of Carriages and Horses on hand day or night. Careful drivers furnished when desired. Moderate Charges. Give us a call.

W. D. JOSLIN & CO.

F. A. HILDEBRAND, FURNITURE.

My Stock is Complete and my Prices Reasonable. Your Patronage is solicited.

An expert embalmer and funeral director in readiness at all times. Call before purchasing.

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INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Sell exchange on all European countries. Tickets to and from Europe on all steam boat lines.

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Bank of Rhinelander.

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DO A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

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Will attend promptly to any business in that line.

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Plans and Estimates for Residences and all classes of buildings. Correspondence promptly answered and no charge made unless plans are accepted.

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MILWAUKEE, LAKE SHORE & WESTERN RY.

Through Sleeping and Parlor Car Line

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The Manufacturing Centers and Lumbering Districts of Central and Northern Wisconsin.

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